

Spearhead

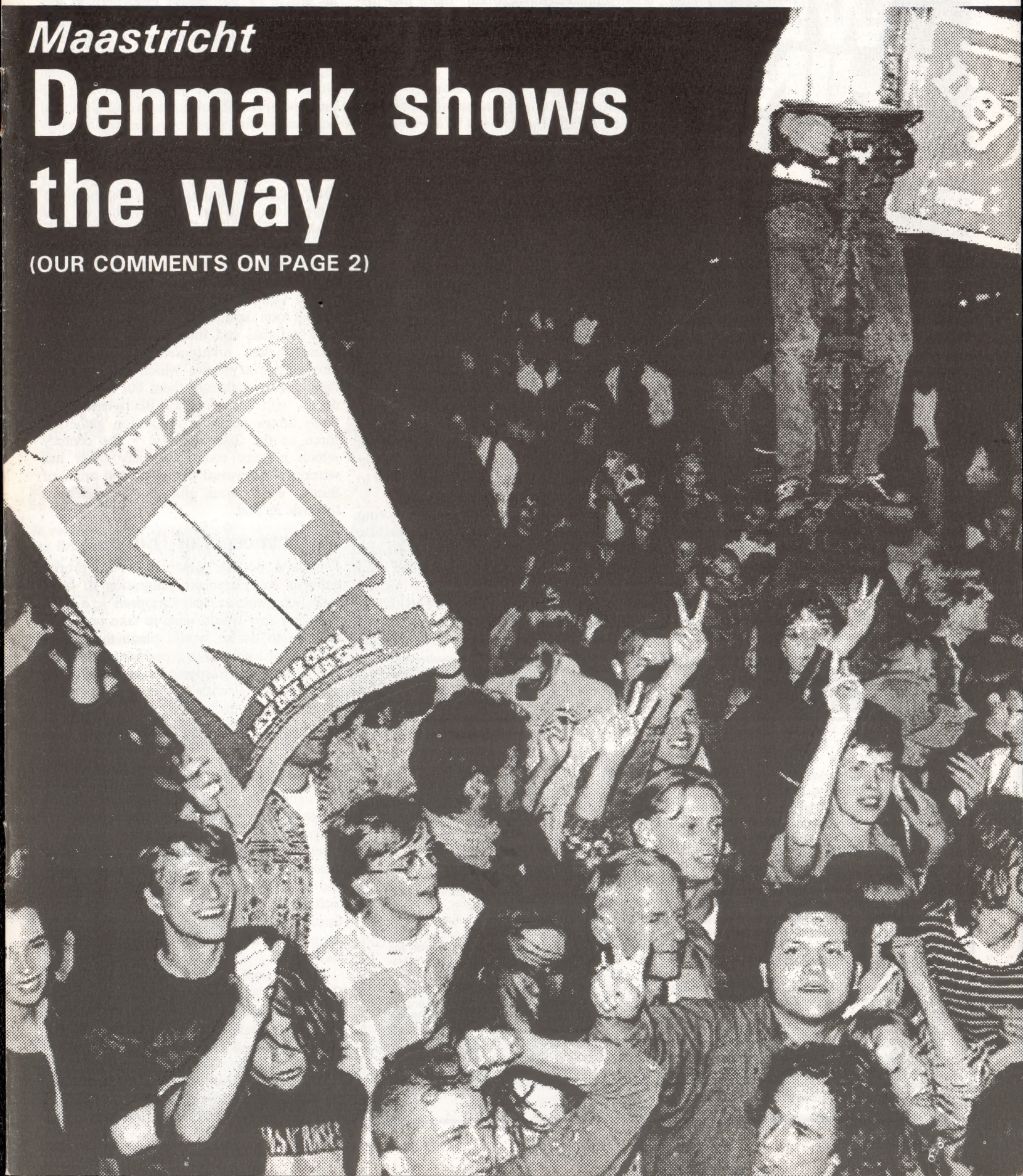
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No. 281 JULY 1992

Maastricht

Denmark shows the way

(OUR COMMENTS ON PAGE 2)



Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Denmark rejects 'New World Order'

AS the Summer of 1992 dawned, the globalists who had dominated British and international politics since 1945 were in headlong retreat across the world. The Soviet Union, a mish-mash of countless races and nationalities, had fallen apart. Yugoslavia, a wholly artificial state constructed out of the debris of World War I, was reverting to tribal warfare between its constituent republics. Communism as a whole, founded on one-world ideals which rejected nationhood as a 'bourgeois' invention, had all but collapsed. Nationalist political parties were on the ascendant in many countries, great and small. In the United States two 'America First' candidates had achieved an electoral impact that sounded a clear warning of bigger things to come. In France a party opposing multi-racialism and European Union had risen from obscurity to burst its way into the mainstream. In Germany, Austria and Flemish Belgium similar movements were making impressive electoral gains, while the

imminent victory of a Slovak party aiming at separation from the neighbouring Czechs heralded the demise of yet another of the *ersatz* political creations of the post-1918 period.

But that was not all. With the disintegration of the Soviet Bloc and the coming down of the 'Iron Curtain' there had disappeared one of the major phenomena of the modern world which had made the internationalist argument plausible. As long as the latter's propagandists could point to a seeming military 'threat' looming across Europe's eastern horizon, many among the unthinking millions in the West could be persuaded of the need for supra-national measures for common security, such as NATO, integrated West European armed forces, centralisation and standardisation of weapon systems and a permanent American military presence on European soil. When that 'threat', always more apparent than real, was finally laid to rest by means of the momentous political developments east of the Elbe, a vital pretext for western integration was laid to rest with it. The globalists had suffered yet another blow.

All this, of course, was well in hand before that historic day last month when the people of Denmark, not a country hitherto noted for its nationalist fervour, voted by a narrow majority to reject the Maastricht Treaty — in defiance of their Government and all the massed weight of media power that had been mobilised to persuade them to give it their support.

Hardly was the ink dry on the voting papers in Denmark than a massive rebellion broke out in the Tory Party here in Britain in which some 70 or so MPs who had only recently voted in favour of the second reading of the Maastricht Treaty Bill, albeit with much unwillingness, did an about-turn and signed a motion calling for a fresh start

in the whole of the Government's approach to Europe — a coded expression which translated into plain English means repudiation of Maastricht.

Such a switch of allegiance in so short a time might be thought to say little for the backbone of the Tory MPs in question, and an article by our Editor elsewhere in this issue delves in some detail into that topic. Nevertheless, such a change of attitude is just one more symptom of a profound shift in the politics of Britain and the advanced world that has been taking place over the past few years. If politicians whose principal concern is for their own personal career interests suddenly decide that those career interests will not be damaged, indeed may well be enhanced, by hopping aboard the bandwagon rolling against European integration, it says a great deal for the momentum that that bandwagon must have gained.

All these developments point to the fact that the globalists, or partisans of the 'New World Order', who until recently enjoyed almost total omnipotence in modern politics both national and international, no longer possess that omnipotence. Forces are emerging everywhere which not only are disposed to challenge them but can indeed do so with considerable effectiveness. All these things herald a revolution gathering force as the 20th century — the century which perhaps more than any other has witnessed a reversal of the natural order of things across our planet — accelerates towards its end.

Two concepts of 'Europe'

It is a popular practice of the propagandists for European integration to label their opponents as 'anti-European' — a label that very few would wish to take on board because to do so would place them in a position of seeming to repudiate everything that is meant by European culture and civilisation. Parallel with this practice runs that of upgrading the currency of 'European unity' by postulating the alternative to it as being that of 'European division'. To back up this exercise in semantics, emotive memories of the two great European wars of this century are evoked — with the implied message that anyone who would resist the movement towards European integration is, whether willingly or not, the agent of a process that would return us all to the death and destruction of those wars. By these techniques of persuasion, the rational faculties are paralysed and debate over Europe assumes almost a kindergarten flavour.

Ivor Benson, writing in *Behind the News** (June/July issue) shed valuable light on this question by stating that there are in fact two European ideals, the one genuine and the other false. And he continued:-

"The genuine European ideal can be stated quite simply. Biologically and historically, there does exist a 'European community',

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a group of populations which, although they speak a number of different languages, **belong together**, the interests of one inseparably bound up with those of all the others.

"It is this community, the progenitor and custodian of a single European cultural heritage, which is now under threat in what Professor P.T. Bauer and Professor Ernst Nolte have described as a 'civil war in the West', and which others have called a 'world revolution'.

"Those nations need to feel that they belong together; they need to be able to work together for the promotion and preservation of their common interests.

"However, a European unity most advantageous to all its populations does not require a concentration of power in the centre; on the contrary, it requires the preservation of the integrity of its separate national components, with the addition of no more than a shared central bureaucracy designed to facilitate co-operation and, when necessary, co-ordination of action.

"It is the whole purpose of a false 'New Europe' to pre-empt and prevent the natural emergence of a genuine New Europe."

What could be added to this without contradicting it is that 'Europe', in the sense felt and articulated in these words, should be seen as a concept determined not by geographical boundaries but by racial ones. The real 'European Community' does not consist just of those countries situated at the western extremity of the Eurasian land-mass; it embraces all of the countries across the world where people of European stock have settled and become the ruling racial group, if not in every case the majority one. This is what makes an absurdity of the proposition that that part of the European peoples which resides within the geographical continent of Europe represents a special entity of its own that is distinct from other Europeans residing in other continents, and that this distinctiveness of entity creates a special distinctiveness of interest that is common to those residing in Europe and necessarily different from that of other Europeans residing across the oceans.

Most certainly, all Europeans across the world have a commonality of interest in the very broadest sense — that is to say a commonality of interest which far overrides any that may exist between Europeans and non-Europeans.

That, however, is not quite the same thing as saying that the interests of all European peoples can coincide exactly all the time and in every sphere, that one European nation can never at any time have an interest (or at least a **perception** of its interest) that is different from that of another.

A framework within which the nations of European stock are organised into sovereign national states provides for those instances in which interests, or perceptions of interests, do not coincide and have therefore to be pursued separately. Of course, in such situations there are dangers: taken to extremes, separate pursuits of interests can

escalate into war, and such war can assume a scale where no conceivable interest served by winning it can justify the cost in waging it.

But what is the alternative? Will the integration of European nations into a single super-state of itself bring about a singularity of interest between them? Assuredly it will not! Everything that has happened in the European Community so far is testimony to the fact that distinctive national interests remain and will be fought for, whatever formal structure of commonality may be adopted. Indeed, by trying to impose that structure of commonality upon nations whose individual interests can sometimes diverge the creators of the EC have made it more certain, not less certain, that such divergence will escalate into conflict.

Yugoslavia provides a perfect microcosm of what happens when peoples who do not feel a kinship or commonality of interest with each other are herded together in a single state. Arbitrary tyranny, such as existed under communism, may hold the structure together for a time, but eventually such a lethal mix is bound to explode. The separate ethnic entities, free to act in their own right and in pursuit of what they see as their own particular interests, revert to bombing and shelling each other. European integration *a la* Maastricht is the perfect prescription for a repeat performance of what is now happening between the peoples who constituted what used to be called Yugoslavia, needless to say on an incomparably vaster scale.

As stated, there is a broader sense in which all nations of European race and culture have a common interest. But there will forever be times, places and situations in which, in some details, these interests will diverge. This leads us to another consideration.

Left to themselves as sovereign national states, nations of European stock will naturally form communities, alliances, pacts and commonwealths with each other where bonds of kinship and common interest are perceived to be the greatest. Such bonds will not necessarily coincide with geographical proximity but are much more likely to stem from feelings of shared welfare and shared heritage. As an instance of this, Germany has a common border with France just as she has a common border with Austria. But natural ties of ethnicity, along with many further ties that stem from these, will always incline Germans to seek closer relations with Austria than with France.

Likewise Britain, while geographically close to the continental mainland of Europe, will always have natural ties with communities of British, or at least largely British, stock across the oceans that will be felt to be stronger than those with any nation on the continental mainland of Europe. If Britain, like other nations, is left to determine external relations on the basis of natural affinity, rather than be dragged into political combinations of an artificial nature

like that of the Europe conceived and blueprinted at Maastricht, she will, and they will, pursue a course that will be in harmony with the national self. But not only that — such a course will reduce rather than increase the probability of conflict, since no sphere of interest that Britain has across the oceans collides with any sphere of interest of her neighbours in Europe.

And if the broader commonality of interest between nations of European stock is to be served, the most important requirement of all is that there never again is an inter-European war of the dimensions of those that occurred in 1914-18 and 1939-45.

If Germans are allowed to get together with Austrians without the rest of the European nations feeling it is their business to interfere, and if Britons are allowed to get together with Anglo-Saxons across the oceans in accordance with the same principles, such a repetition of these wars might just never happen. Then we would have the genuine European unity of which Mr. Benson has spoken.

(* *Behind the News* is available from PO Box 29, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6EF)

Irish contradiction

The people of the Irish Republic, unlike those of Denmark, elected to say 'Yes' to the Maastricht Treaty. Therein lies a contradiction which leaves one wondering how many Irish folk are conscious of it.

The whole existence of Southern, Central and North Western Ireland (Catholic Ireland, if you prefer) as a national entity separate from the rest of British Isles rests upon the supposition that the people of those regions are a nation in their own right and have the consequent right of national independence. Rightly or wrongly, the whole of Irish history since the dawn of the nationalist movement up to the time of the achievement of its objectives earlier this century has been a logical progression towards that independence. Without it, the sacrifices of those whom Ireland deems its national heroes would have been totally in vain.

Yet now the very same people of Ireland who honour those heroes in song, in poem, in statue and in folklore have, by a two-to-one majority, chosen to give away the very national independence for which they fought and died. What, might we ask them, makes it acceptable for Ireland to have its laws, its economic policies, the value of its currency, its security and its external relations governed by decisions made in Continental Europe, whereas it was not (and presumably still is not) acceptable for those things to be governed by decisions made in London?

The answer to that question does not differ basically from the answer to another question which is in every way similar: Why does the so-called Scottish 'National' Party campaign for independence from government in London but agree to the surrender of sovereignty on the part of Scotland to an integrated Europe?

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SOMETHING ROTTEN IN THE STATE OF BRITAIN

Reactions to the Maastricht crisis, says JOHN TYNDALL, reveal the squalor of contemporary politics in this country

THE VOTERS OF DENMARK by repudiating the Maastricht Treaty in their referendum last month threw a spanner in the works of European integration which will have set that process back many years, and even possibly killed it. For this we shall forever owe them a debt of gratitude.

But the Danes have done us more than just this favour. As important as the fact of their 'No' vote against the Treaty has been the reaction it has provoked in the British political establishment, dominated as that establishment has long been by the globalist lobby dedicated to the achievement of a European super-state as a step towards a single world state, best illustrated by President Bush's proclamation of a 'New World Order'.

For years, the Euro-fanatics have demonstrated two overriding tendencies as they have driven single-mindedly towards their goal: one has been a consistent reluctance to be honest with the people in the declaration of their aims; the other has been the Olympian contempt with which they regard those very same people, in particular those among them reluctant to recognise the greatness and goodness of the unified European utopia that is being planned for them. Just as the zealots for the European cause never make a single speech in support of their ideal without incorporating praises for 'democracy' in almost every other sentence and stressing how that very same 'democracy' will be enhanced by the achievement of European Union, when it has come to putting their beloved 'democracy' into practice by seeking the consent of the people for their designs all too many of them have been prepared to throw their principles out of the window.

DISHONESTY

The dishonest nature of the entire campaign to lure Britain into the European fold was well illustrated by Andrew Alexander, writing in the *Daily Mail* on June 5th, shortly after the Danish referendum result had been made known. Recalling our own referendum back in 1975 over the question of British membership of what was then called the 'Common Market', he reminded us that...

"The Wilson Government sent a booklet to every household in the land, explaining why we should all vote Yes. Seen from today, the document is as fine a collection of lies, damn lies and statistics as you

could wish to find outside a Robert Maxwell company report.

"The particular anxiety of the booklet was to deal with various of those silly, ill-founded and biased notions put about by critics of the EC. For example, some people (said the booklet) thought Parliament could lose its supremacy and that we would have to obey laws passed by 'unelected faceless bureaucrats' in Brussels.

"EMU (and the preparatory stages for it), it was said, 'could have forced Britain to accept fixed exchange rates for the pound, restricting industrial growth and so putting jobs at risk.' British membership of the Exchange Rate Mechanism has indeed had such an effect, producing the longest recession since the war and soaring unemployment.

"The trouble is that the pamphlet went on to assure voters that this threat 'has now



SCUPPERED BY THE DANES

Front-page drawing from *The Spectator* illustrating how Major's Maastricht plans have been thrown out of joint by the recent referendum in Denmark

"How could anyone have thought such a thing?"

And he continued a little further on:-

"On the rather more vital issue of sovereignty, the booklet said that Britain's representatives 'can veto any proposal for a new law or a new tax.' It was not true at the time and has become even less so since the Government railroaded through the House of Commons the Single European Act. This means that measures can now be decided by qualified majorities."

But this was not all. Said the writer:-

"The booklet was also anxious to dismiss the fear that the EC would move towards Economic and Monetary Union. There was such a threat at one time and it could have had serious consequences, the authors said — with the sort of foresight one can only stand back and admire from today's standpoint.

been removed.' "

Mr. Alexander went on to say that, according to his understanding, the Danes all received a booklet in preparation for their referendum which explained the terms of the Maastricht Treaty much more honestly. This fact aside, they have had a great deal more time to observe for themselves the true workings of the European Community than had our own voters 17 years ago.

MAJOR DENIES THE PEOPLE A VOICE

So would the British Government of today follow the Danish example and allow its own people the same right to decide on Maastricht in a referendum? Definitely not, said Premier Major in a parliamentary speech a day after the Danish result. Referenda, acc-

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ording to Mr. Major and those who support him in this refusal, are not part of the British political tradition. To those who might ask: why not? Mr. Major had, as if in anticipation, a ready answer. The Government, he claimed, was given its mandate to go ahead with Maastricht by way of winning the recent general election. That this was a palpable lie can easily be seen from the fact that no other party capable of winning the election offered any alternative choice. By such devices of verbal anaesthetics do our chosen representatives justify their policies.

Mr. Major most certainly had reason to be scared at the prospects of facing the British people in a referendum had he dared to hold one. In a spot poll conducted by the *Daily Mirror*, a pro-Europe paper if ever there was one, readers rejected the Maastricht Treaty by a seven-to-one majority, 86.5 per-cent voting against and 13.5 per-cent in favour. Not quite such an overwhelming majority was revealed in a similar survey commissioned by the *Sunday Times*, a paper equally committed to Europe. Here it was reported that 39 per-cent declared against the treaty and 34 per-cent for, with the remainder undecided. On the other hand, admitted the *ST* political correspondent Andrew Grice, three out of four of those polled said they thought Britain should have a referendum just as the Danes had done.

But not only was our Government determined to deny the British voters any such facility to express their views on Maastricht, it even had the boundless arrogance to suggest that the Danes should be sent back to the polling booths so as to be given a chance to reconsider their heresy. As the *London Evening Standard* reported on the 3rd June:-

"The British Government was hoping that the Danish Cabinet, meeting in emergency session today, would somehow find a way of staging a second referendum and this time get the 'right' result."

This would seem to be confirmed by John Major's own reaction to the Danish referendum verdict. Addressing the Commons, he remarked that "one option" for the Danes would be "a further referendum." This, commented Simon Heffer in *The Spectator* (June 13th), confirmed that...

"Mr. Major was determined to see this Treaty ratified and passed into law at all costs. 'In the expectation that Denmark will in due course be able to join them, our partners propose to complete the ratification procedures. We share that judgement, and intend to continue with the passage of the Bill,' he added."

This of course was in blatant violation of the rule previously agreed to that the Maastricht Treaty, to be ratified, must be approved by all the EC member states. That agreement must in the first place have been based on the assumption that there was no possibility whatever that any such state would step out of line. The decision by the Danish people in their referendum must have sent a shiver of horror running through the

corridors of power in Europe because nothing like that had remotely been anticipated.

The Spectator, which has been quoted, has in fact been one of the few voices of sanity on Europe within the 'respectable' press during recent times. Mr. Heffer in his article hit close to home when, observing the establishment's reaction to the news from Denmark, he said that: "Startled officials worked through the night preparing a brief for ministers that upheld the basic principle of European diplomacy: if you don't win, you change the rules."

The same writer later on provided the best possible answer to the proposition that Denmark have another referendum by quoting one Tory as saying to him that that would be something which "the Danes would regard as such an insult that they would almost certainly vote it (Maastricht) down by a larger margin." Here we have an unusual case of a politician correctly gauging the mood of a people and actually treating them as adults — instead of the children they are assumed to be by the likes of Mr. Major, who evidently believes that if they fail to give the responses to questions that their governors expect of them they must be asked the same questions again and again until they do so.

LACK OF GUMPTION

These matters apart, the other phenomenon of British politics exposed, as perhaps never before, by the Danish referendum has been the depressing lack of gumption and conviction displayed by so many members of parliament in their handling of the Maastricht affair. As Mr. Heffer said in opening his *Spectator* article:-

"Three weeks ago 336 MPs, over 300 of them Tories, voted to give a second reading to the Bill that would ratify the Maastricht Treaty. By this week more than 90 Tory MPs — including nearly 70 who, with varying degrees of reluctance, trooped through the Aye Lobby on 21 May — had signed a Commons Early Day Motion opposing the Government's plan to continue with the ratification despite the Danish referendum result. Suddenly Mr. Major, who has staked so much of his personal reputation on the deal he struck at Maastricht, was being contradicted by almost half the MPs free (by not being either ministers, whips or parliamentary private secretaries) to do so. Many on the payroll were voicing their objections in scarcely less obvious ways. In contrast to their supine position of mid-May, the Tories were now in open revolt."

Of course, the 'varying degrees of reluctance' of which the writer speaks when describing the manner in which so many of these Tories voted to give a second reading to the Bill meant nothing more nor less than that few of them really believed in their hearts that the Bill was a good thing for Britain. They were simply dragooned into line by the whips because of fears of the consequences to their future political careers

if they did otherwise. They are gutless, self-centred me-tooers who will vote for almost anything or against almost anything if they deem it to be to their personal advantage to do so. For the very same reasons, they felt able to join the ranks of the rebels against the Maastricht Treaty Bill within a fortnight afterwards because they had judged that the verdict in Denmark had so changed the climate at Westminster that they were no longer isolated and manoeuvred into a corner.

Said Mr. Heffer of those who were now aboard the anti-Maastricht bandwagon:-

"There are three types of rebels: those

CHANGING MOOD ON EUROPE

This front page of the *Daily Mirror* reflected in a shift in opinion following the referendum in Denmark. Many MPs, anxious to protect their own butts, shifted with it.

who had always opposed the Bill and had said so; those who had always opposed it but had been too afraid, until Denmark protested, to 'come out'; and those who, in Marxist-historicist manner, had seen how the tide was flowing, and had decided to go with it."

That, of course, is a fairly accurate commentary on the make-up of the various types of modern member of parliament in Britain. It admirably explodes the myth, still believed by a great many naive British folk who imagine that they live in a 'democracy', that their elected representatives in parliament are men and women of conviction and principle who will vote in the House as their consciences dictate and will always faithfully act in accordance with the desires and interests of the people who elected them. What comes out of this story is that those of genuine conviction and principle are a decided minority, being outnumbered by those who put first priority on their political

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SOMETHING ROTTEN IN THE STATE OF BRITAIN

(Contd. from prev. page)

careers and those others who are simply content to ride on the crest of whatever political wave appears to be the prevailing one of the moment.

HOW DOES THE FLOTSAM COME TO THE TOP?

There will doubtless be much rejoicing at the fact that the Danish referendum result has presented to these members of parliament the picture of an historical tide very different in direction to the one they had previously imagined, and that consequently they are making a reassessment of where their interests lie and voting accordingly. That is a small mercy for which we should be grateful, as just about anything that acts as a brake on the surrender of British national sovereignty is to be welcomed.

But it does not provide much comfort when an even more fundamental question is asked: just how can there be any effective national recovery in this country, whether we are inside or outside Europe, so long as we are afflicted with this calibre of political leadership? Is it really seriously imagined that from out of such a collection of spineless opportunists, walking weather-vanes and drifting flotsam on the oceans of history there will emerge the men of wisdom, vision, courage and resolution to win back for Britain her rightful place among the nations?

And if we are prepared to put to ourselves these searching questions about the quality of people who represent us and govern us, we must also face the concomitant question concerning the efficacy of a political system that raises them to the top of national affairs. In this regard it is worth pondering the words of Ivor Benson, writing in *Behind the News* (June/July issue) on the manner in which pro-European legislation has been steamrollered through the House of Commons. He said:-

"Parliaments today are anachronisms; they reflect power dispositions as they used to be, not as they are today, and are only a

little less anachronistic than monarchies. Their role, on all really important issues, is to serve as intermediaries between those who make the decisions and the populations which parliaments supposedly represent, securing consent to what has been decided elsewhere, or, at any rate, compliance and submission."

HIDDEN RULERS

This of course has for some considerable time been the reality of the political system under which we are governed. Once it is understood, it can be seen to make a mockery of all popular and time-honoured suppositions about 'democracy', 'freedom' and other fashionable political catchwords. Likewise it throws into new perspective their presumed opposites, such as 'dictatorship', 'authoritarianism', 'fascism' and so on. In as much as the mass of people, either directly on their own part or through their elected members of parliament, have almost no say at all in the decisions that affect their lives under our present system, they can be said to live under a dictatorship as complete as any which might exist in a fascist state — with the difference that the latter, existing in the form of an identifiable ruler or ruling junta, is visible and thereby accountable. Under our own system, by contrast, those who rule *de facto* are rarely seen, even heard of, by the mass of voters and can never be dismissed by means of popular election. And in contrast to the case of the visible strongman who turns tyrant, there is not the slightest point even of employing the ultimate sanction of assassination — because these power-wielders are the products of institutions out of which a hundred more of them can be found to replace every one that disappears.

It is bound to happen that such arcane rulers will choose for their front-men weak, pliable time-servers who will do almost anything for a leg up the ladder of ambition. That is why we are confronted at election times with such a woefully unimpressive array of candidates for office and why, when we watch television reports of the proceedings in parliament, we witness the antics and postures of pygmies jumping about the benches like animated comic-strip characters, their faces portraying the glee of

children when one of their number has scored a cheap debating point over the opposition.

THE SYSTEM IN THE FLESH

I myself caught a small glimpse of the type at the election count in Tower Hamlets last April. Along with the candidates of the Labour, Tory and Liberal Democrat parties I was granted the right at the end to mount the stage and say a few words about the contest and give thanks to party workers who had helped in the campaign. As I watched, from close up, each of these would-be representatives of the people come to the microphone, and as I listened to them make their little speeches of triumph and defeat, I could not help being struck by what a collection of mean-spirited small-timers they looked and sounded. The last to speak, I finished my brief message to my friends and collaborators who had earned my gratitude during the campaign. Then on turning round to leave the platform I found that the rest of the bunch had already done so, walking off the moment I started to speak. I later heard that the exodus had been started by the Jewish female Labour candidate who had come top of the poll, with the others following tamely after her. This little scene, far from hurting or angering me — as was presumably intended, left me with a sensation of comic relief. I reflected on the feelings of puffed-up self-importance and moral pomposity with which these creatures must have descended the steps to the floor below, doubtless buttressed by the thought that they had partaken in a fitting gesture on behalf of 'democracy'. This brief cameo seemed to symbolise the whole set-up, the squalid little game by which the enactors of Britain's twilight perform their rituals and insult their enemies. In fact their orchestrated rudeness to me I took as a compliment; anyone who can stir the poison in such hearts as these must be doing something right!

Reverting to the question of Europe, it could quite possibly be that the verdict of the Danish voters in their referendum means, in the words of one EC expert, quoted in the *Sunday Telegraph* of the 7th June, "the end of the Community as we know it." We must hope so, but the end of that Community will not mean the end of Britain's troubles. As long as this country is afflicted with the kinds of political functionaries who voted for Maastricht in mid-May and then were found to be joining the rebellion against it in early June, and as long as power over our people resides in those who habitually use lies and deception to gain support for their policies as been done by the confidence-tricksters who railroaded us into Europe in the first place and try by the same practices to immerse us even more completely in Europe now, something is going to remain deeply rotten in the state of Britain. We have got to weed it out if this nation is going to have any kind of viable future.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

The idea of 'Europe' thins out the moral richness of European civilisation. The Maastricht Treaty speaks of 'respecting' the history, the culture and the traditions of the peoples of Europe, but this comes down in practice to a sentimental attachment to fringes and a readiness to hand over lots of money to remote regions. The history, culture and tradition of Ireland is of a Catholic people upholding the faith against dark age barbarism and British colonial Protestantism. This is threatened by Maastricht. The history, culture and tradition of Denmark are of a small kingdom struggling to maintain independence against Germany. This is threatened by Maastricht. The history, culture and tradition of Britain are of a Protestant people ruled by a sovereign parliament and free of Continental entanglements. This is threatened by Maastricht. The recent history, culture and tradition of Germany are of a nation recovering self-esteem by financial discipline and economic prowess. Even this is threatened by Maastricht. History, culture and tradition do not mean Morris dances or crofting or wearing lederhosen, they mean how countries run themselves, see themselves, what their people trust and love, and what they will die for.

CHARLES MOORE (*The Spectator*, 20.6.92)

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

EDDY BUTLER analyses the BNP's recent election performance by comparison with results of the 1970s, and pinpoints coming priorities

NOW that the general election is over, the BNP must carefully plan the next stage of its growth. A little time is needed to reflect, put the results into perspective and plan future strategy and tactics. Although the election is only a few short weeks past, it is already possible to do this.

Firstly, it must be stressed that we fought this election, and indeed all other elections, not for elections' sake, but as part of a broader strategy. The recent general election was an important step forward for the BNP, but it was not the end of a campaign.

While the British National Party has shown signs of significant growth over the past 2½ years, it is far too early in our development to expect high votes in a general election, which our efforts would otherwise merit. In many ways it could be said that we are not yet properly equipped to fight such elections, yet we gained considerably by contesting this one.

Comparisons might be drawn between the situation in which the National Front was placed in the early 1970s and that in which the BNP finds itself now.

The NF really started to 'take off' after about 1972, and all indicators point to the BNP doing the same thing now. However, the situation in Britain today is very different, and this calls for some original thinking on our part in charting our power-gaining strategy. We cannot merely seek to imitate the NF's strategy as followed during the successful years from 1972-79 — not because that phase ended badly for the Front but also because it would no longer be possible or politically sensible to do so — due to changes in the law and in the political climate of Britain.

To illustrate this point, I will compare the achievements of the National Front at the 1970 general election and the BNP's performance in 1992.

THE 1970 GENERAL ELECTION

In 1970 the National Front stood in 10 constituencies, no less than six of them in the London area. It gained an average vote of 1,145, or 3.6 per-cent. In the 1992 general election the British National Party stood in 13 constituencies and gained an average vote of 539, or 1.2 per-cent. On face value, these stark comparisons might reflect unfavourably on our 1992 result and invalidate any optimistic talk of a 1970s-style revival of nationalism. However, to get a clear view it is necessary to penetrate behind these figures.

Compared with the National Front of the

early 1970s, the BNP of 1992 is a much more roadworthy vehicle. The BNP's recorded membership is still somewhat less than that of the Front was at the time stated, though the BNP's *de facto* active support base is much higher than membership figures would indicate. The BNP's membership of today is also younger, and the party is more radical, more dynamic, more experienced and less naive. The early Front started with a fairly sound internal structure, but this was sacrificed in 1971 after the exit of its first leader A.K. Chesterton, when a liberal-democratic constitution was introduced which reproduced all the worst weaknesses of the political system the party was created to fight. Today, the BNP has a mature internal structure, with none of the interminable committees and internal elections which hamstrung the NF.

Since 1970 the racial situation in Britain has greatly worsened, and in relative terms the country has gone into a sharp economic decline. This deterioration in British society has, as a by-product, put paid to many of the old practices in campaigning in general and electioneering in particular. Some might suggest that in view of the worsening national situation our appeal, and hence our vote, should today be all the greater. However, things just do not work out quite so neatly!

In the 1970 general election the Tory and Labour parties contested virtually every seat, but the Liberals stood in just over half the seats. Indeed it is only since 1979 that the Liberals have regularly contested all constituencies. In 1970, while Plaid Cymru and the Scottish National Party contested virtually all seats in Wales and Scotland respectively, relatively few other candidates stood. Nationwide, the average number of candidates per seat was just under three. In 1992, with a welter of Greens, Natural Law Party weirdos, independents and not a few loonies, the average was nearer five per seat. Clearly, a National Front candidate in 1970 standing against just the Tories and Labour would be much more likely to pick up a respectable protest vote than would a BNP candidate, whose name was buried amongst four or five others in 1992. In the latter circumstances a flustered or confused elector would plump for the familiar. Furthermore, the relative lack of alternative candidates in 1970 tended to increase the stature of those standing for parliament. On the other hand, when great numbers of frivolous candidates stand amid lashings of publicity the image of minor party candidates is debased. In 1970 it was taken for granted that virtually all

candidates were in the business of serious politics.

TELLING STATISTICS

I will demonstrate this with some statistics rather more telling than those so far recited. In 1970 nearly 36, that is one in three, fringe candidates gained over 3 per-cent of the vote (in defining 'fringe' candidates I have included those of all parties without parliamentary representation). Of these 36 candidates, one was an independent Labour MP, one was an ex-Labour MP who had set up his own party but still lost his seat, and there were two others who stood against the Speaker (by convention, the main parties do not contest the Speaker's seat, so it is easy for others to get decent votes). So it could be said that in 1970 there were 32 votes of over 3 per-cent that could be used as a basis for later comparison.

In 1992, with many hundreds of fringe candidates standing, only 23 (or about one in forty) gained 3 per-cent or over. However, of these no less than nine were former Liberal, SDP, Tory or Labour sitting MPs, leaving only 14 to compare with the 32 in 1970. This demonstrates how comparatively easy it was in 1970 for any candidate to get a respectable vote, if he or she put up a reasonable campaign.

Within the nationalist camp, the National Front, as we have seen, averaged 3.6 per-cent of the vote in 1970. 16 other nationalist, or 'right-wing', candidates also stood, gaining an average of 4.3 per-cent of the vote. The NF's dominance within the nationalist movement at this time was not yet unquestioned — at least in terms of electoral effectiveness. However, 1992 shows a very different picture. This year a total of 50 candidates stood on what could be described as various nationalist platforms, but in 49 constituencies (due to the NF's ridiculous vote-splitting exercise against the BNP in Southwark & Bermondsey).

The 13 BNP candidates averaged 1.2 per-cent; the 14 NF candidates averaged 0.7 per-cent; 17 Anti-Federalists (opposed to European political union) averaged 0.5 per-cent, these comprising a mixture of Bruges Group, Monday Club and Western Goals supporters — all basically right-wing Tories; finally, six independent nationalists averaged 0.4 per-cent. Out of the four best results among these, the BNP provided three (the other being gained by an Anti-Federalist). So in many ways the BNP's performance in 1992 was better than that of the NF in 1970.

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THE GREENS

To establish a benchmark for 1992, an examination of the Green Party's performance is quite illuminating.

In their time the Greens have had several local councillors elected, and they gained 15 per-cent of the total UK vote in the 1989 Euro-elections, outpolling the Liberals. In the recent general election they fielded 254 candidates, gained an election broadcast and had their speakers featured on BBC1's *Question Time*. The Greens were always given ratings in the opinion polls, and their campaign was prominently and quite sympathetically covered by the media. They have tens of thousands of members and spent hundreds of thousands of pounds on the election. After all this, the Greens averaged just 1.3 per-cent of the vote, and only bettered our best result in one constituency, this being by a mere 0.1 per-cent. In Stroud, Gloucestershire, where they had six local councillors, they managed only 2.9 per-cent of the vote in the general election.

It is quite clear that the Greens have previously benefitted from fair-weather, media-induced votes. And, as they say, easy come, easy go. The Greens have not developed any proper strategy for establishing a hard-core, disciplined support base. As they are a party founded on woolly principles in the first place, the Greens will almost certainly never be able to establish deep community support, and their remaining councillors will doubtlessly fall by the wayside with the passing of time.

Despite all their advantages over other minor parties, the Greens were unable to gain an average vote that was significantly higher than ours. And they do not have to contend with the harassment faced by our activists from local councils, the post office, the media and sometimes the police. Nor do they have to fend off violent demonstrators!

THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA

There is another major reason, aside from those already discussed, for the decline in 'fringe' party support at elections, and that concerns the role of the media.

As each election has passed, the media's coverage has grown, until in 1992 it reached what must surely be saturation point. The media simplify the contest into a straight battle to determine the worst among two evils. Votes are increasingly cast, not for the candidate an elector positively supports, but against the party he or she fears most. Hence the last-minute swing to the Tories in April, expressing the fear that many people held of waking up the morning after the election to find a Labour Government installed. In the North of England and Scotland there was an equal fear and loathing of the Tories. So general elections have been made to boil down to a simple choice: Labour or the Tories. While the

media concentrate on the various contending viewpoints of these two parties, it becomes all but impossible for anyone else to make a breakthrough. Even the Liberal Democrats, as they now are, lose out to this 'wasted-vote' syndrome.

However, it is due to this same factor that the Liberal Democrats, along with the Scottish and Welsh Nationalists, are able to win certain seats. It is these localised results that point the way for the BNP when we seek a clue as to how we may make our breakthrough in the years ahead.

THE LIBERAL CHALLENGE

Whatever else might be said about them, the Liberals/Liberal Democrats have managed to make themselves a political force of some significance, while in the 1950s and 1960s they faced obliteration, at their lowest ebb polling only 2.6 per-cent of the popular vote. During those days the only places where they could get their candidates elected were in the rural areas of Scotland, Wales and South West England, where there was some residual traditional Liberal support.

An examination of the tactics employed by the Liberals/Liberal Democrats that have allowed them to return to the national stage, albeit in a limited way, is an illuminating exercise.

Essentially, the Liberals/Liberal Democrats have concentrated their efforts on certain targeted districts. In these areas they developed enough support to form localised coalitions of voters to unseat unpopular candidates of either of the main parties. From the early 1970s onwards, the Liberals started to engage in community politics in a big way, and they painstakingly built up support through residents' and tenants' associations. In this way they began to get councillors elected at a previously undreamt-of level. Once they had built up a large degree of loyal local support, they often went on to get MPs elected for the same areas — by having local relevance and by proving to their electorates that they had the means to unseat the established major party MPs. Thus in Rochdale and Southwark & Bermondsey local working class opposition to Labour allowed them in, whereas in Bath and Cheltenham opposition to the Tories let them in. The Tories could never win in Rochdale or Southwark & Bermondsey, and Labour could never win in Bath or Cheltenham. Similarly, in Scotland the Scottish National Party gained local relevance and made progress at the expense of the Tories, whilst in Wales Plaid Cymru have done the same thing. By working in target areas, sometimes winning and at other times narrowly losing, the Liberals enhanced their national profile, and the average vote of all their candidates increased. In their weaker areas their efforts have been concentrated on one or two wards. This has led to a situation where most local authorities today have at least a handful of Liberal Democrat councillors.

One practical outcome of this is today's Liberal Democrats' proficiency at winning parliamentary by-elections. It has long been a tendency of the Liberals/Liberal Democrats to snatch the odd by-election victory, but recently it has become almost the norm. The party does this by building upon the bases which they now have in most constituencies, and effectively mobilising the electorate into registering a protest vote against the local ascendant party. Such gains further boost the party's credibility as a viable alternative to the two main parties.

The Liberal Democrats often lose at subsequent general elections what they have gained at by-elections, and their strength at local government level is not reflected in the number of MPs they have. Local government elections, like by-elections, are used by voters to register protest votes, and the Liberal Democrats are the major recipients of protest votes. Their success, and to a lesser extent the successes of the SNP and Plaid Cymru, has been to soak up most anti-Labour and anti-Tory votes since 1970.

Eventually, in alliance with the Social Democrats, the Liberals developed enough support almost to out-poll Labour in the 1987 general election. Of course, by then the media were playing a major role in their success by portraying them as potentially the new official opposition to the Conservative Government. However, the Liberals/Liberal Democrats never quite broke through the credibility barrier, and this is the problem they have never been able to solve. The Liberal Democrats of today are an essential part of the establishment, performing the necessary task of being the harmless receptacle for protest votes.

Many local Liberal Democrat councillors and supporters are not liberals in the true sense of the term but are simply political adventurers. They use the Liberal Democrats as a flag of convenience to promote their personal local political ambitions. In reality, many Liberal Democrat councillors are latter-day versions of the Residents' Rate-payers' and independent councillors who in the past played a major role in local government.

If these councillors suddenly became members of a Liberal Democratic Party that was called upon to put its national policies into practice, both their own localised popularity and their personal adhesion to their party would wane. The behaviour of many Liberal Democrat councillors already embarrasses their national leadership. These councillors did not join the Liberal Democrats because they, like Paddy Ashdown, want totally to submerge Britain in the European Community, nor because they want to see Britain flooded with Hong Kong Chinese or bogus political refugees. Many of them do not want either to preside over the dismemberment of the United Kingdom. They just use the Liberal Democrats as a means to their own egotistical ends. Through intelligent tactics, the Liberal

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Democrats can maximise their votes and get a few MPs elected, but they will never make any further breakthrough. Whenever the Liberal Democrats gain greater electoral successes, the spotlight is put upon their policies, and then their attractiveness quickly declines. This attractiveness as a receptacle for protest votes can only continue as long as they offer no prospect of ever actually putting their repulsive policies into practice.

Only a party which is beyond the establishment's pale can ever hope successfully to challenge the established order. All other organisations must stagnate as purely localised depositories of the protest vote.

The BNP fulfils all the theoretical criteria for achieving what the Liberals have never been able to do.

LOCALISED SUPPORT

It is no accident that the BNP's best two parliamentary results were gained in Tower Hamlets. These results were not achieved because the local voters are naturally more nationalistic than elsewhere, nor because any massive extra resources were expended on the two Tower Hamlets seats by comparison with others. Yes, the results were achieved by much hard work, but it was hard work that was consistently aimed at the right target.

In Tower Hamlets the BNP has been campaigning almost exclusively on locally relevant issues, and by these means has built up significant levels of local support. This degree of support is not uniform across the borough; our efforts have been concentrated in certain selected areas. This was not because these areas are the only ones in which we have support potential but only

because it was realised that if we did not focus upon small targets we would make no impact. As we have gained in strength, so our areas of support have grown. We know that in certain districts of the borough in the general election we polled over 10 per-cent of the vote, while in others, potentially just as good, our vote was under 2 per-cent. Of course, in the heavily immigrant districts our votes were almost non-existent. Because of these factors of difference, in one constituency we polled 3.6 per-cent of the vote and in the other 3.0 per-cent.

In order for us to get a significant vote in any election it is essential that our candidature is a major talking point. The electorate must be used to seeing our campaigners. The situation must be created whereby, as people casually talk to each other at work, at bus stops, in pubs, at the post office, at supermarket checkouts or at school gates, they discuss the BNP and realise that they will not be the only ones who will vote for us. No-one wants to be the odd one out. By peer-group pressure we can get whole streets to vote for us *en bloc*.

To achieve this, the BNP must be seen to be fighting consistently for the interests of the local community. Then we can build a loyal and disciplined support base in the heart of the communities in which we operate.

SMALL PARTY

The BNP is a small party. We cannot hope to carry out the aforementioned plans in more than a few locations at present. But without focal points which provide tangible successes we will never be able to spread our message to a wider audience.

The BNP has not grown uniformly throughout the country. Some units are in a position to campaign in a more sophisticated manner than others. Yet all should start out as we mean to go on. Local campaigning is no easy business, so it is vital that our local activists gain the necessary practical experience as quickly as possible. By limiting the area of concentration to take account of the number of local activists, all units, large and small, can participate in this strategy.

Units should select one target ward within their areas in which to focus their local campaigning. This should be started, not a few weeks before polling day, but a year or more in advance. All temptations to stand in more than one ward should also be resisted, as concentration of effort is all-important. The 1993 county council elections must be our next target in this respect.

It is essential that the BNP establish and entrench itself deeply, firmly and solidly within white communities all over the country, just as we are doing with some success in the East End of London. If we can replicate the East End situation in 20 other locations around the country, our national profile, and hence our attractiveness in all areas, will rise.

Local issue campaigning for the BNP is not about cracked pavements or the siting of zebra crossings; it is about highlighting the effects of multi-racialism on education, housing, the health service and unemployment. It is about defending white communities which are under attack. These are the issues that affect the everyday lives of our people. We must stop talking just about what we like to talk about and start talking about the things local people are crying out to hear. This has been the recipe for our most successful activities in recent years, such as the Rights for Whites marches in Bethnal Green and Thamesmead and the excellent counter-demonstration in Bermondsey in 1991.

In areas where the Rights for Whites theme is not suitable, campaigns against the European Community, against imports that are destroying local jobs, against the IRA, against devolution or against the arrival of Hong Kong Chinese could be mounted.

Door-to-door paper sales are a vital component of any local campaign. By talking to people on the doorstep you not only sell the paper but soon get to understand the many relevant local issues which we nationalists have for too long ignored. Nationalists have always tended to concentrate on the big picture of national politics, which as a small party we are powerless to influence. By concentrating on grass-roots issues we can quickly become more credible, and thus grow to make our voice heard in national affairs.

Door-to-door sales allow our activists to monitor the success of local campaigns, which can soon mushroom into highly successful publicity-catching national activities. Furthermore, unless door-to-door

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CAMPAIGNING ON LOCAL ISSUES

BNP activists seen here in a 'Rights for Whites' demonstration in East London

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

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canvassing is done on a widespread basis, with the good households regularly revisited, you can be sure that any result achieved in an election will fall drastically short of the potential. The target wards, being small areas, must be worked in this way to establish our potential electorate well in advance of the actual election. In this way, local elections can provide an ideal springboard for future success, just as they have been in Tower Hamlets.

NEW THINKING NEEDED

I have said that we must not follow the growth strategy of the NF in the 1970s, and this deserves greater explanation.

The NF made great strides in the 1970s, and its electoral efforts during those years have been the only time in modern history that the British establishment has been seriously challenged. However, these gains by the NF were rather too easily won. Its votes were cast positively, but they were not solid. So rapid was the party's growth that no firm roots were put down in the communities where it operated. As with the Greens, it was a case of easy come, easy go.

It is too simple to say that Mrs. Thatcher stole the NF's clothes in the 1979 election with her notorious 'swamping' statement. The Greens could make the same sort of claim, as after their spectacular Euro-Election result all the main parties fell over themselves to appear to be ecologically sound. It must be recognised that it is a tendency of our political system for popular opinion, sometimes at first demonstrated in support for 'fringe' candidates, to be absorbed within the mainstream. As we grow, we can be sure that the Tories will try the same trick again, and we must be ready for it.

The way to prevent this situation happening is for us to build a counter-culture. Like any successful guerilla army, we must create a sea in which to swim. These are in fact classic revolutionary tactics.



MRS. THATCHER

She stole the NF's clothes in the 1979 general election, but, says the writer, we must always expect this sort of thing.

The BNP must build on surer foundations than were achieved in the 1970s. Elections should be fought in a more intense way, with less seats being contested during our growth phase, although parliamentary by-elections must become part of our repertoire. Localised support must be built up and maintained. Our units must be given clear and attainable targets. They must understand our strategy and see themselves progress in a methodical way. Each target must be reached before new and more adventurous ones are set. We must build with cohesion and a sense of purpose, rather than haphazardly throwing our propaganda and campaigning efforts out in all directions. Our resources must not be squandered in penny packets but aggregated to make significant, even if localised, impact.

CONCENTRATION AND DIFFUSION

It could be said that in any given area of the country we have an optimum level of support at any given time. In other words, if we were to campaign repeatedly in one area, after a while we would experience the law of diminishing returns. Most potential members will have joined already, and further campaigning will yield ever smaller crops of enquiries. The solution to this is of course to switch the focus of activity to a neighbouring area which is effectively virgin territory, out of which a much larger crop of new members could be harvested for the same effort.

With the BNP comparatively strongly represented in some towns while neighbouring ones, which are potentially just as good for us are perhaps not represented by a BNP unit at all, this theory clearly makes sense.

But this does not invalidate the arguments put forward in favour of concentration. Concentration and diffusion need not be mutually exclusive where we are concerned. Setting ourselves modest local targets for concentration, such as county council wards for the 1993 local elections, will allow ample time for disciplined nationwide and regional expansion drives. It must also be borne in mind that all of our major propaganda coups have resulted from concentrated efforts, and these successes have automatically led to new units springing up in locations far removed from the area of activity in question. Success in one location breeds interest in us over a much wider area, and hence greater success. Witness the national publicity we have achieved by means of our local impact in Tower Hamlets!

Furthermore, the more work we do in an area — as long as it is the sort of well directed work that has been outlined — the higher our optimum level of support becomes. Indeed, in Tower Hamlets, for example, which has been fairly well swamped with BNP material over the years, each successive leafletting session yields a greater number of new enquiries, not fewer.

Nevertheless, because the BNP has not grown evenly it is necessary for us to spread into districts in which we are as yet poorly represented. Indeed, in each region different problems and different solutions face us. One region might have its active membership concentrated (or perhaps a better word might be isolated) in one town, while other towns nearby lie dormant. Conversely, other regions have their membership evenly spread without any one place being a main focal point or base. Clearly, regional development plans must take these differences into account.

JOIN US!

With the BNP in this uneven state of development, it is clear that for some time to come we must, as the saying goes, keep two balls in the air at once. We must pursue the strategy of localised entrenchment, but we must also engage in much wider recruitment campaigns. There is an immense amount of slack to be taken up in terms of potential recruitment. Vast areas of the country are lying almost fallow at present.

It is most important that a balance should be struck between these two complementary needs, and that to achieve this balance a disciplined plan of action in every region is adopted. Our expanding corps of activists must be welded into an instrument to carry out such plans.

There seldom has been a more opportune moment for the BNP to launch a major nationwide recruitment campaign. Our public profile is high. We are a new force. Furthermore, our existing recruitment material, which largely deals with specific issues, already produces excellent crops of new enquiries and members. It has been the usual practice for nationalist leaflets to take on this format. But what is now called for is the unprecedented step of issuing a leaflet around which we can launch a nationwide recruiting campaign. This campaign must be based on a simple theme that sums up all that we stand for, combined with a straightforward appeal for new members. In the business world they call this presenting a 'corporate image'. By presenting ourselves in this way we will not only gain new members but also enhance our internal cohesion. We can mobilise the whole party in pursuit of one aim, just as we did at the general election.

Never before have the people been so ready to join us. Never before has the BNP been so well equipped to take advantage of such a situation. By launching a major nationwide recruiting campaign we can reap the rewards of our efforts during the general election and provide the basis upon which our localised campaigning will flourish. This will produce yet stronger and deeper growth which will result eventually in our achieving a major nationwide breakthrough. We offer an ideology which is genuinely popular. If we adopt the right strategy and tactics we can push through all the way to the winning of political power!

THEY CALL THIS HIGHER EDUCATION?

A look at political debate among Britain's young 'élite' by UNIVERSITY STUDENT

IN the March 1991 issue of *Spearhead* there appeared an article of mine entitled 'They Call this Education?', which I signed under the name of 'Sixth-Former'—a necessary tactic, as will be understood by many students who have suffered victimisation at their places of learning for daring to express 'politically incorrect' opinions. In this article I drew attention to some of the idiocies encountered in the classroom during my final year of school—idiocies that owed their manifestation to the deeply entrenched leftist influences prevailing in the teaching profession.

This article was followed shortly afterwards by one written by Mr. James Mottram, who as a former university lecturer warned that should I later obtain a place in a university I would not be likely to find the company there any the more desirable.

Having done just that, I can confirm that Mr. Mottram's prediction has indeed turned out to be entirely correct.

As I write, we are enduring the customary 'AIDS Awareness Week'. I do not wish to sicken those of milder disposition with the full details of the literature foisted, at great expense, upon us. I shall refer, therefore, just to two of the pamphlets, which I feel sum up the nature and prevailing mentality of this campaign.

HOW TO USE A CONDOM

This pamphlet is illustrated in such a manner as to leave very little doubt in the mind of the reader. It is in fact quite nauseating. The most telling feature is the message on the back: "Protect yourself from AIDS. Stay with one partner or use a condom every time." So there we have it—the classic liberal attitude: You can remain faithful to one 'partner', should you hold such unprogressive and pre-libertarian views; but, assuming you don't, use a condom! Doubtless had this disease of the careless and immoral (with the tragic exception of those haemophiliacs and other medical patients who have become infected through no fault of their own) not appeared, that sop to old-fashioned morality would have been deemed irrelevant.

YOUR GUIDE TO SAFER SEX AND THE CONDOM

Updated since I last encountered it at college, this pamphlet features, as an example of 'prevailing attitudes', a coloured gentleman who felt that the use of a condom

was "like having a bath with wellies on." If nothing else, this may explain the major differences between the races in terms of births per thousand of the population.

Following a mild rebuke from a fellow nationalist that I should not complain about the activities of the Students' Union at my university if I was not prepared to participate and make my view heard, I decided to attend the degenerate, chaotic monkey house euphemistically termed the 'Students' Union General Meeting'. Superficially, the running of the meeting was democratic: voting cards were handed out on presentation of a Students' Union membership card (I am sure all are aware that one cannot survive at university, academically or socially, without joining the Students' Union); each executive's report or motion was decided by a show of voting cards; two microphones were provided, in addition to a machine which projected a yellow light onto the roof when the speaker had ten seconds left, and a red one when time had expired; a magnetic tape machine recorded the proceedings. One does have to wonder whether the cost of all this might be better directed elsewhere.

QUEERS 'NOT QUEER'

However, the true nature of the meeting became apparent as all present were handed two leaflets. The first was entitled 'United,

Strong and Fighting Back', issued on behalf of the NUS LGB (Lesbian, 'Gay' and Bi-Sexual) campaign. This proclaimed, some-what strangely, that "We are not queer, unnatural or inferior," that "[queer] love is not a crime," and that "we want the rights to be parents—sexuality does not affect the ability to care for children." Perhaps my biology teacher was mistaken, but I was led to believe that the procreation of children required a male and a female, and that

therefore homosexuals could not bring forth children! These sickening creatures wish to 'care' for children, and yet they decide in their arrogance that they need not play their part in the natural process that brings such children into existence. Far worse, they do not consider for one moment the effect on the poor child under their 'care' in terms of its mental development, and likely peer-group attitudes, of having two 'mothers' or two 'fathers'. Nature is all-powerful: those who seek to subvert it, and their unwitting victims, will in the end pay the price.

The other leaflet was entitled 'Rally: Attack the Tories!' This enticed students to march (riot) in nearby Caernarvon, offering subsidised bus tickets for the purpose (this being at the expense of ordinary students). The reason for this activity was that two Welsh people had, in the words of the leaflet, "made a huge sacrifice by giving up their freedom to campaign for a property act," designed, it seems, to curb the ownership of second homes in Wales by English people. In the ensuing debate (*mêlée* would be more appropriate) it emerged that the people concerned had been convicted of arson. My request that next time an emotive, overtly political leaflet, which may lead to disorder, was handed out the Students'

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GAY LIBBERS DEMONSTRATE FOR A.I.D.S. VICTIMS

These perverts are now regularly welcomed onto Students' Union platforms, which are denied to nationalists

THEY CALL THIS HIGHER EDUCATION? (Contd. from prev. page)

Union executive might be so kind as to inform us of the criminal offence committed was met with incredulity — probably because it suggested that a degree of accountability and responsibility be shown by the executive. Indeed, only the 'Campaigns Officer' was prepared to take responsibility for it. I am sure that this is not the only occasion when Students' Union commissars have tried to further their political aims by conning decent students, using their effectively compulsory fees for the purpose.

PRAISE FOR SEARCHLIGHT

A little later we were subjected to a talk by an NUS representative who had travelled specially up from London for the occasion. This object, complete with 'Sex Machine' sweat-shirt, informed us of the national campaign for lesbian, 'gay' and bisexual 'rights' and of the danger posed by "evil fascists who made clear their intention to exterminate homosexuals." We were informed of the excellent work of the *Searchlight* organisation — familiar, I am sure, to many nationalists.

Then came our chance to take part in an election of the new 'Lesbian and Gay representative', for which, in true Students' Union style, there was only one candidate, despite the clear abundance at the meeting of those with hormone imbalance. This oh-so-nice gentleman, who unfortunately inhabits my hall of residence, informed us: "I am gay! I am proud to be gay! Now you are here at university to learn; to learn to accept me. I am not going to go away. If you don't like that, then tough!" All this was to rapturous applause from the majority of misfits and degenerates present. The fellow spoke of intimidation of the 'gay community', but in

fact the intimidation at this meeting was felt by those of normal, healthy instinct who wished to see a decent, moral society of proper families. But of course these people were just 'fascists', with distorted minds!

The true nature of Students' Union 'democracy' revealed itself when a Tory activist complained about the massive costs of the aforementioned 'AIDS Awareness Week'. For this he was referred to with an epithet unsuitable for printing in this publication, and described as 'low-risk' — implying that he did not partake of 'normal' promiscuous behaviour. His reply: "Yes, I'm heterosexual" was met with a barrage of abuse; he was termed 'unconstitutional', and a motion was put forward to expel him. As there were only approximately a dozen present who held decent, natural views out of a total of about a hundred, this was carried, and the man in question was physically removed by bouncers. I then took the microphone and stated that this made a mockery of their claim to be "the largest democratic organisation in Wales." For this I was called 'obnoxious' by the chairman (sorry, 'chairperson') and doubtless much else by assembled liberalism.

'IDENTITY' CALL

Towards the end of the meeting the two candidates for 'Welsh Speakers' Representative', apart from speaking 'understandingly' of fanatical arsonists, spoke of the need to maintain and cherish Welsh identity. I can only wonder what would have happened if I or anyone else present had spoken of the need to preserve the essential character and culture of the British Nation as a whole, currently facing a death sentence by courtesy of the twin evils of liberalism and multi-racialism. Certainly my remarks would have been deemed 'unconstitutional' because no doubt 'racist', and I would have found myself outside the room without my feet

having touched the ground!

In this description of the meeting it will be noted that such matters as accommodation, food, library resources and the like never came up. It would appear that the Students' Union's sole concern is that our time at university should be used to mould us into prototype liberals, not for us to be educated as the nation's future *élite*.

To my shame, as a middle-class southerner, I must note that the vast majority of those present at the meeting were also middle-class southerners — imbued with liberalism, wishing to challenge 'Mummy and Daddy', but knowing full well that when they have blown their grants on campaigning for the 'oppressed', or other less legal forms of activity, their financial security is assured. I am currently organising to fill the next meeting with some of those more down-to-earth, realistic working-class types, not afflicted with the palsy of liberalism, who base their views on natural instinct, not on an intellectual, liberalistic pseudo-rationale.

Thus my message to other nationalist students, be they in college, polytechnic or university, is as follows: Organise those of sound persuasion to attend these meetings and oppose the idiocy of the liberal 'intellectuals'. If possible, gain a majority, expel those who are anti-British, and with a two-thirds majority amend the constitution to reflect the basic instincts and views of the vast majority of students. Think it through carefully, plan flexibly and never give in. Start the breeze which we shall turn into a hurricane, removing once and for all this disease from university life.

And my message to the commissars presently running Students' Unions? Enjoy the power of your self-serving cliques while it lasts. If you were actually to descend from your ivory towers and meet the working class for whom you claim to 'care', they would laugh in your face.

QUESTIONS THE CHURCH PREFERS TO AVOID

Conclusion to R.D. MOLESWORTH'S correspondence with a trendy Bishop

The following letter is the concluding part to an exchange of correspondence in 1988 between the writer, a British National Party member, and the then Bishop of Gloucester, the Rt. Rev. John Yates. We apologise to our readers for not publishing this in our May 1992 issue, as promised in the issue previous when the main part of the correspondence was printed.

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your letter of the 9th November 1988. As explained further on,

you completely miss the point when you say that I write as though we have some prescriptive right to involve the church in our concern "as a political party."

I must first recall, in passing, that my original contact with you arose solely out of your recommendation to readers of your Diocesan Gazette not to vote for the National Front, of which I was then a member.

So, it would seem, it is perfectly alright for the Church to try to persuade voters

against voting for a political party, but if that party (or, more accurately, one that has evolved from it) is denied free speech, that is quite outside the Church's sphere of interest. How do you explain this anomaly? What I do think we have a right to expect from the Church is evenhandedness.

If it were the Church's proclaimed attitude that all involvement in and comment on political issues were altogether outside its province, and acted accordingly, then I

Contd. on next page

would not be worrying you. But clearly that is not the situation. If the Church can advise electors how to vote in a British general election, and can also attempt to influence the policies of the South African Government on issues remote from those of Britain, it is difficult to see on what criteria it can honourably be asserted that matters that I have tried to bring to your attention are right outside the Church's sphere of interest.

The point you have missed, and one I have repeatedly tried to bring to your attention, is that these issues are by no means the sole concern of the British National Party, but of the whole nation — even the whole world. They are matters of international proportions and ramifications. It is merely that the BNP has taken up these issues, not only on its own behalf, but principally on behalf of the nation.

Any other group taking up these issues would be treated in exactly the same way, and indeed there are such groups, and not all of them political ones.

HELPING THE POWERLESS

You say the Church does indeed involve a commitment to help and support the poor and powerless in society. All right then, let us leave aside the immediate concerns of the BNP. Have you ever heard of the National Association for the Victims of Fraud and Banking Malpractice? (see the enclosed booklet). The front and back pages will give you a brief idea of what it is all about, but I recommend you to read the rest as well.

This association was started by a Mr. J.D. Pett, after he had himself fallen victim to this kind of treatment at the hands of his own bank.

On seeking legal redress, Mr. Pett discovered that in fact there is no legal protection for those who are cheated of their property by a bank! Consider the implications of this.

He also discovered that his own experience of this was by no means an isolated case, and has documented many other cases of a similar kind.

Being a very go-ahead person, Mr. Pett was not prepared to shrug his shoulders and make the best of his misfortunes. He decided to investigate what was behind this extremely unhealthy state of affairs. His investigations led him to discover that, far from the various cases being isolated and unconnected, they were all part of a much wider network of corruption, and that it was 'political'. It was clear to him that the problem of bank fraud cannot be solved on a case-to-case basis, it being a matter of deeply rooted corruption at the top.

Many of the victims on Mr. Pett's files have been brought to ruin after building up honest, thriving businesses. Surely, they must now qualify for your description of "poor and powerless," and surely you would be prepared to help them?

The trouble is that if you were to get deeply involved with their plight, and campaigned against the corrupt system that

has brought them to it, and if you took this to its logical conclusion, you would soon find yourself up against precisely the same monster that is responsible for the suppression of John Tyndall's book, that bans the BNP's Remembrance Sunday wreath-laying ceremony in York, that ensures that the BNP cannot hire public meeting halls, that ensures in general that the BNP is debarred from getting its message over to the public on anything but the minutest scale.

Thus it must be seen that these two issues — the complaints of the BNP and those of the victims of bank fraud — are at source virtually the same problem. At the risk of slight over-simplification, it could be said that the cure for one would be the cure for both. So, it is my suspicion that, on the basis of that consideration, you would be no more keen to lend a hand (on any realistic scale) on behalf of the victims of bank fraud than you are on behalf of the BNP's right of free speech, despite the fact that the former amply fit your description "poor and powerless" in their inability to secure redress against legalised robbery by the mighty.

NO CHALLENGE TO BIG BROTHER

It is so much easier to expend clerical energies condemning British and South African Whites for their 'racism' than to risk upsetting Big Brother (the international power *élite*) who is bent on the destruction of the British and other branches of the white race, in pursuit of his own absolute power. 'Racism' is a safe topic for the Church to condemn, because 'world opinion' condemns it. Naturally, the term 'world opinion' applies only to opinion that one knows about. It could not possibly apply to opinions that are never heard (even if those ones vastly predominated over the ones that are publicised) because what is not heard is assumed not to exist.

But, needless to say, it is this same Big Brother who decides what is to be heard and what is not. He does not allow opinions to be heard such as those of John Tyndall and J.D. Pett, except on the minutest scale, so they are not reckoned to be part of 'world opinion'.

What this has to mean is that 'world opinion' is a fraud, being a product manufactured by Big Brother. All the same, that is what is treated by the Church, and other spheres of 'liberal' thought, as being real world opinion.

But this does not matter. By backing your masters you are on much safer ground than backing their victims, and that is surely all that matters!

If these cynical observations of mine are unfair to you, you will, I am sure, have no difficulty in demonstrating it. If this happens, I will have no hesitation at all in apologising to you unconditionally, and will be very pleased for the opportunity to do so.

The wording in your letter seems to say that your commitment to the defeat of what is in fact a network of political conspiracy

and corruption gripping our nation should be conditional upon my commitment to "the beliefs of the Christian Church."

POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY

Putting aside the total illogicality of this, and the fact that as a member of the House of Lords you have a political responsibility as well as a religious role, I am afraid that I cannot always reconcile what seem to be the Church's beliefs with what I understand of the teachings of Jesus Christ, as it seems to me that its members are much more interested in keeping in grace with the international power *élite* (the manufacturers of 'world opinion') than concerning themselves with the victims of that evil crowd.

I certainly do believe in God, but I cannot rationalise the nature of my convictions to the point of simply stating either that I do or do not accept the Christian doctrine wholesale. This is a subject to which I would have to devote a letter on its own. In any case, there seems to be room for considerable dispute as to what precisely that doctrine entails, and I do not think, for instance, that you would fit a Jehovah's Witness's definition of a Christian — any more than I would.

But is this question really relevant to the discussion? We do not see any startling reluctance on the part of the Church to voice complaints on behalf of Hindus, Moslems, Judaists, or even Atheists, resident in Britain, least of all do we hear suggestions that their arrival here might indirectly draw the traditionally Christian indigenous population away from Christ. So why is my religion relevant in this case?

Is not the ecumenical movement moving towards the idea of merging all religions into one — not necessarily that of Christ, I suggest?

The Church is noticeably ready to identify itself with internationalism, leading to a world government, although it is certainly not on the cards that this would turn out to be a 'One World' under the rule of Christ. We only need to take a wee glance at a few of the most active promoters of that concept (for example, the Zionist Judaists and the Communist Atheists) to convince ourselves of that fact.

Is there any logical reason to assume that a massively enlarged political union containing every religion under the sun could be interpreted as the coming of God's Kingdom through Christ? Such a notion is beyond credibility.

Nevertheless, this world government concept is one which is very dear to the hearts of the international power *élite*, and is also supported by what you describe as the Christian Church. On that I will close.

Yours sincerely
RICHARD MOLESWORTH

The Church lacks the confidence to take a stand against public opinions which have little concern for truth.

Cardinal Koenig (Archbishop of Vienna)

B.B.C.'S OWN GOAL

EDDY BUTLER reviews the recent *Open Space* slot given to 'Anti-Fascist Action' thugs

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY gained a massive propaganda boost recently by courtesy of the BBC. On Monday, 18th May, a programme was screened called *Open Space*. This programme regularly allows groups of all kinds to produce their own TV shows with the use of all the BBC's facilities. On this occasion a small outfit calling itself 'Anti-Fascist Action' was allowed to broadcast a half-hour criminal tirade of hatred and violence against nationalists, mainly the BNP.

The programme was presented by a scruffy oaf who used to be in a popular music group called the Angelic Upstarts. Over a decade ago this group was a patriotic band, and one of its songs became an anthem for many young nationalists. However, the lure of the establishment's coin eventually weaned them over to the other side. This programme presenter's venom was only that of the turncoat hireling screaming abuse at those who have remained true to their beliefs.

Anti-Fascist Action (AFA) is a tiny organisation made up of several even tinier grouplets such as 'Red Action' and 'Workers' Power'. Although these groups claim to be left-wing, their main driving motivation is their hatred of the BNP. They never engage in serious political activities to boost support for their own policies.

With the re-emergence of the 'Anti-Nazi League' and competition from the 'Anti-Racist Alliance' and 'Workers Against Racism', AFA is in a desperate position. It is clear that on recent activities members who are willing to march behind the AFA banner are dwindling. This has led to AFA openly advocating the use of violence in more and more strident terms, in order to attract more attention to itself as the 'true' opponent of the BNP.

Searchlight magazine has up to now been the main sponsor of AFA. Gerry Gable, *Searchlight's* editor, currently faces very serious charges relating to a violent incident at a nationalist meeting in London in which he was allegedly involved. Gable comes to trial this month, and it was clearly not in his interests to be seen to be close to a group like AFA.

ATTACKS ON RIVALS

For much of the *Open Space* programme the attacks were directed not at the BNP but at rival left-wing organisations (and indeed if you were to read the publications of the grouplets which make up AFA you would find this picture repeated). As for Gable, he will be confined to a tiny political ghetto (if not a prison cell) if he continues his assoc-

iation with AFA. It will be interesting to see which way he moves.

It is difficult to understand exactly what the producers of this programme were trying to achieve, as it is equally difficult to probe the warped minds of members of Anti-Fascist Action. The best place to do that would probably be a psychiatrist's couch!

The programme's presentation of AFA could have been almost calculated to make it as repulsive as possible to the overwhelming mass of the British public, and indeed to create sympathy and support for the BNP. The programme was also full of confusion and contradiction. One moment it was claimed that the BNP was the party of race-hate, and the next moment it was said that the BNP was not racist at all. The programme claimed that the BNP was the paid tool of 'the bosses' and the establishment, used to divide the working class, while in the next breath it said that the BNP was the only force that could challenge the established order. It says little for the mental awareness of these people that they can utilise the resources of the BBC, one of the major pillars of the establishment, to propound their crackpot theory that the BNP is part of the establishment. By contrast, the BNP has never been given even five minutes of free air time except when, in the 1983 general election, the BBC was forced by law to grant it that facility.

Further evidence of the programme makers' mental instability was their attempt to create a new 'anti-fascist' mythology. For example, the Lewisham march held in 1977 by the then National Front was rewritten as a 'victory' for 'anti-fascism' when in reality it was one of the NF's greatest victories.

INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE HIDES FEAR

The only thing that AFA could hope to gain from such a programme as this is to intimidate people from coming to our activities by the threat of violence. Clearly, AFA leaders are so unconvinced of the truth of their own ideas, and so scared of the force of ours, that they know they cannot convince people by argument that we are wrong. They fear us because they know that we are genuinely popular. As for scaring people by the threat of violence, there is no evidence from BNP activities subsequent to the programme that this has worked.

Most British people are not of the type to be put off by the loud mouths of those like AFA. For the most part the AFA people are all talk. All they can ever do is attack nationalists when the latter are on their own and can be heavily outnumbered. When more than a handful of nationalists are

together, the brave 'men' of AFA always keep their distance. AFA's addiction to violence is only an expression of its people's wimpishness and cowardice. They could not resist using this programme to puff out their puny chests and brag over what they fantasise about doing. The darkest recesses of their warped minds were put on view for all to see. For AFA, this programme was a massive own-goal. AFA is, and will continue to be, a total irrelevance.



PREACHING VIOLENCE

AFA presenter on *Open Space* programme, seen here advocating the use of physical force to smash the BNP

The importance of this *Open Space* programme for millions of British people was that it showed the BBC in its true colours. The Corporation reached gutter level with the showing of this production. Even the *Daily Mail* in its TV review the next day said that "A most serious error of judgement appears to have been made by the BBC." By openly allowing the incitement of violence, the BBC could not "now with equity resist any demand by the BNP for the right of reply" (actually BBC did precisely that a short time after the programme had been broadcast).

Regardless of any consideration of the right of the BNP to have a screening of its own programme in reply to Anti-Fascist Action, there remains another vital question that requires answering: Did AFA, by advocating violence in pursuit of a political objective (the smashing by physical force of those of whom it disapproves) not break the law within the terms of the Public Order Act, which prohibits a group being organised for this purpose — or indeed being organised in such a way as to cause **reasonable apprehension** that this is its purpose?

Over to you, DPP!

RACE
AND
NATION



The Editor
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LETTERS

SIR: Britain will have been outraged at the end of May to read of the abdication of responsibility by the police, who refused local residents' requests to evict 20,000 illegally camped 'hippies' from Castlemorton Common in Worcestershire. The police were afraid they might 'inflammé' the situation!

Indeed! I would say that it is the lawful duty of the police to provide the citizenry with the protection the latter need against thieves, vandals, assaulters and other disturbers of the peace. If this 'inflames' the wrongdoers, so be it!

The world owes no-one a living — and that includes chief constables. These heads of police should earn their keep by providing the service for which the citizenry pays taxes. The custom of having police at all is relatively new, and only dates back to Sir Robert Peel's bureaucratisation of law-enforcement in the last century. Maybe it is time to judge Peel's experiment as flawed, because apparently it fails to provide effective protection. There are, after all, an infinite number of possible social and political arrangements a society can use to regulate the behaviour of anti-social elements. A properly trained and equipped militia could be called to the aid of the civil power when police or other civil servants are not up to the job, and clearly this is indicated in the Castlemorton situation. One hopes the voters in that part of the country will punish councillors at the next local government election for failing to hire police officials who were prepared to use sufficient force to carry out the popular will.

J. ROSS HENDERSON
London S.E.26

SIR: Commenting on the verdict of unlawful killing at the recent inquest into the deaths of nine British soldiers killed by 'friendly fire' in the Gulf War and the demands that the American pilots responsible should be extradited, an official from the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions stated that there is no power to prosecute a foreign national for any offence of murder or manslaughter not committed on British soil.

Now isn't that an odd statement to make, considering that at this very moment our police are engaged in investigations intended

to lead to prosecution of a number of persons in connection with the alleged killing of Jews in Europe in World War II — a long way from British territory.

How can this contradiction be explained?

I suppose that the Director of Public Prosecutions would say that these alleged killings are being investigated under the War Crimes Act of 1991, and not the usual laws. But is it not rather strange that other crimes likewise leading to loss of life should be treated so differently. It seems to me that this whole affair is yet another example of the double-standards now endemic in this country, and the only conclusion to be drawn is that a British Government considers that the killing of European Jews is a much more serious matter than the killing of British soldiers.

I remember too that this same office of the Director of Public Prosecutions stubbornly maintained about a year or so ago (I had some correspondence about it) that there was not sufficient evidence to prosecute Moslems in this country for incitement to murder Salman Rushdie — when on television millions of people had seen Moslem demonstrators with placards calling for just that!

H.S. HALL
Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk

SIR: I have recently read Ray Honeyford's article in the *Sunday Telegraph* entitled 'The Dangers that Face us in Britain', written as a response to the riots in Los Angeles, U.S.A. I find myself utterly dismayed when Honeyford writes: "Racist is a very nasty word indeed." Why is it? All that the word indicates is a desire to preserve and protect one's own race, and that, to me, makes it quite acceptable.

In his article Honeyford goes on to say that the Commission for Racial Equality should be disposed of by the Government

(with which I agree), and then in the next breath he says that Britain must remain a multi-racial society. What hypocritical nonsense!

Mr. Honeyford's article seems to be a woeful indictment of present-day Britain — a country in which the indigenous population is afraid to speak out against the multi-racial lobby and demand an end to multi-racialism. At the close of the article he warns that the Government should act to combat 'anti-racism' (with which again I agree), but then he says: "If it does not, there may one day be a white backlash here." Let's hope there is!

SIMON SMITH
Nottingham

SIR: I recently went to the cinema. The place was nearly empty. The entrance charge was £3.50. Only one film was shown — not so many years ago one could see two big feature films — plus a news film and maybe a cartoon — all for about 15p.

The film I saw, admittedly Cert. 18, was full of bad language, bad acting and bad taste. It was made in America.

It is perhaps unfortunate that we and the Americans speak the same language, because our culture is constantly being debauched by the products of the US entertainment industry.

I walked out after about one hour, angry that such filth should have been passed for public showing (and seriously reviewed in two newspapers).

We need a strong, patriotic censorship, and censors should have to give reasons why a film is thought fit for release. There should be some means of challenging their decisions, when necessary. Maybe the churches could publicly advise their members what films to boycott, as they do in France.

R.E. TANDY
Kings Lynn, Norfolk

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BARNES TRILOGY, THE (Harry Elmer Barnes) £2.75. A combined volume containing this famous American revisionist's pamphlets: *Court Historians versus Revisionism*; *Blasting the Historical Blackout* and *Revisionism and Brainwashing*. These first appeared in 1952, 1963 and 1963 respectively, and this combined edition is dated 1979. 133pp.

BEHIND THE SCENE (Douglas Reed) £3.50. A reprint of the second part of the author's *Far and Wide*, published in 1953. The new themes are titled 'Zionism Paramount' and 'Communism Penetrant'. 93pp.

BEST OF ATTACK AND NATIONAL VANGUARD, THE £12.00. A selection of hard-hitting nationalist articles published between 1970 and 1982 in two uncompromising American magazines. 217 large pages.

BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM, THE (Prof. W.C. George) £1.00. The race equality hoax destroyed by an academic expert. 70pp.

BOUND TO FAIL (Sundry authors) £2.00. A series of articles by various experts covering every aspect of Britain's disastrous membership of the EEC. 1987, 62pp.

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CAMP OF THE SAINTS, THE (Jean Raspail) £5.00. A welcome reissue of this sensational novel about the destruction of the white race by Asian immigrant invasion. 1973, 311pp.

CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's World War II leader during the late pre-war and wartime years. This book was shunned by all the 'establishment' publishers on account of its startling disclosures. Churchill-worshippers and believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Hitler. 1987, 591pp.

COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER, THE (Correlli Barnett) £10.95. A welcome reissue of a vitally important book first published in 1972. Shows how liberalism and lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. 643pp.

CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country 1966. 76pp.

CONTROVERSY OF ZION, THE (Douglas Reed) £14.50. A best seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little known and long suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

DID SIX MILLION REALLY DIE? (Richard Harwood) £1.00. The fact-filled pamphlet that refutes the holocaust legends and has evoked Zionist frenzy. 28pp.

DILEMMA OF INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS, THE (Prof. R. Gayre of Gayre) 60p. Demonstrates the folly of enforced racial integration. 1966, 21pp.

DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY, THE (Wilmot Robertson) £7.50. This book has attracted worldwide attention, dealing as it does with racial problems in America — and not just simply the black-white situation. 2nd edition 1981, 613pp.

ELEVENTH HOUR, THE (John Tyndall) £12 hardback. Mostly written by the BNP leader in prison, this

Here is the latest list of our books. The prices given in each case do not include postal charges, which should be estimated by calculating one eighth the total value of the order. Money should be enclosed with all orders, and all cheques or postal orders should be made out to the BNP Book Service only and not included in remittances sent for other items. Orders are likely to be dealt with more quickly if BNP Book Service is marked on the envelope.

New titles are marked with stars.

British Nationalism. 1988, 609pp.

ÉLITE, THE (Barbara Cole) £17.00. The exciting story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service and its campaign against terrorism. 1984, 449pp.

ENEMY OF EUROPE, THE (Francis Parker Yockey & Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £6.00. Thought-provoking essay on the powers set on destroying the European peoples, written by Yockey and accompanied by a review of Yockey's work by Prof. Oliver. 1981, 240pp.

ENOCH POWELL ON 1992 (R. Ritchie ed.) £14.95. A study of Enoch Powell's campaign against Britain's involvement with the EC, with quotations from Powell's speeches and articles. 1989, 177pp.

FORCED WAR, THE (David L. Hoggan) £21.00. The book for which revisionists have been awaiting for years. Described by Harry Elmer Barnes as "...the first thorough study of responsibility for the causes of the Second World War...the definitive revisionist work on the subject." 1989, 732pp.

FRAUDULENT GOSPEL, THE (Bernard Smith) £5.95. The third edition of a devastating exposé of the World Council of Churches and its support for communism and terrorism. 1991, 168pp.

FRENCH REVOLUTION, THE (Nesta Webster) £6.00. A much needed reprint of the counter-revolutionary classic that exposed the plotting behind the first great revolutionary bloodbath of modern history. 1919 (rep. 1988), xiv, 519pp.

GLOBAL MANIPULATORS, THE (Robert Eringer) £2.50. While the author repudiates any conspiratorial view of world events, he still provides a comprehensive exposure of the organisation and influence of the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. 1980, 95pp.

GOODBYE OZ CULTURE (Nicholas Maine) £3.50. A hard-hitting exposure of the perils facing Australia from non-white immigration and of the establishment lies being used to promote it. The author is an active campaigner against the betrayal of our brother nation. 1990, 125pp.

GÖRING (David Irving) £9.00. A lively and original biography of one of the most colourful and controversial figures of the Third Reich. 1989, 573pp.

GRAND DESIGN, THE (Douglas Reed) £2.25. A behind-the-scenes look at modern world history. 1977, 45pp.

GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL, THE (Michael A. Hoffmann II) £4.00. Extremely comprehensive and well-written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel in Canada, also covered in *The Zundel Trial and Free*

Speech. 1985, 95pp.

HITLER'S WAR (David Irving) £22.95. A revised and abridged version of *The War Path: Hitler's Germany 1933-39 and Hitler's War* (1977 ed.). 1991, VI, 857pp.

HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, THE (Prof. A.R. Butz) £2.40. A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'holocaust' and completely dissects the myth. 2nd edition 1977, 315pp.

HOLOCAUST ON TRIAL, THE (Robert Lenski) £14.20. The story of Ernst Zundel's second trial, with illustrations and verbatim extracts from the transcript. 1990, iv, 544pp.

HOLOCAUST STORY AND THE LIES OF ULYSSES, THE (Paul Rassimier) £7.75. A socialist ex-inmate of Buchenwald and Dora concentration camps destroys the holocaust legend. Rassimier was decorated for his work in the French Resistance, so this is one revisionist they can't smear. 1978, xviii, 447pp.

ICEBREAKER (Victor Suvorov) £16.99. A Russian defector shows how Stalin engineered the war with Germany and exploited it to advance world communism. 1990, xvii, 364pp.

I.Q. AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES (Prof. Henry Garrett) £1.00. Clear and concise summary of the evidence of racial differences in intelligence and their significance in education. 1980, 57pp.

IS THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK GENUINE? (Robert Faurisson) £2.75. Reprinted from *The Journal of Historical Review*, this is a critical commentary on an emotive historical document. 1982, 62pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

THE LEMMING FOLK (James Gibb Stuart) £7.95. A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashions that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

LEUCHTER REPORT, THE (Fred A. Leuchter) £5.00. The evidence on 'gas chambers' by an American engineer that rocked the Zundel trial. Leuchter, in effect, testified that such installations could not have existed in German occupied Europe before or during 1939-45. 1988, 66pp.

MONEY BOMB, THE (James Gibb Stuart) £4.25. Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

NAKED CAPITALIST, THE (W. Cleon Skousen) £4.80. A study of the political power and ambitions of America's and the world's financial-capitalists and of their link-up with communism. 1970, 144pp.

NAMELESS WAR, THE (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £5.75. An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during World War II, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

NATIONAL SUICIDE: MILITARY AID TO THE SOVIET UNION (Anthony Sutton) £6.80. Shows quite conclusively that Soviet military technology is a creation of American aid. Exposes the myth of American 'anti-communism'. 1973, 83pp.

NEW UNHAPPY LORDS, THE (A.K. Chesterton) £6.00 hardback; £4.00 paperback. An exposure of the financial power that seeks to drag mankind into a global police state. 1972, 288pp.

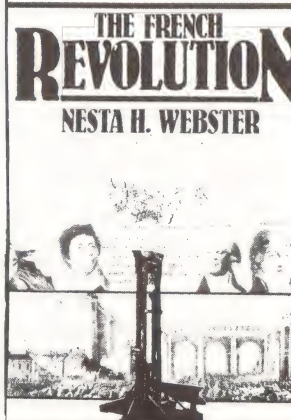
OTHER LOSSES (James Bacque) £4.50. Startling exposures by a French Canadian writer of the maltreatment and deaths suffered by German POWs under Eisenhower's occupying US troops after World War II. 1989, 230pp.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

RACE (J.R. Baker) £10.30. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and how the concept has affected human thinking. A specialist book, but one of great importance. 1974, 625pp.

RACE AND POLITICS (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

UNDER-
STANDING
TRUE
HISTORY
The reality
behind the
slogans of
Liberté,
Egalité,
Fraternité
(See this
page for
details)



RACE AND REALITY (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

RED PATTERN OF WORLD CONQUEST (Eric Butler) £3.75. A distinguished Australian patriot shows that the advance of communism has been assisted by the weakness and treachery of western leaders. New ed. 1985, 115pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity but that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

SECRET SOCIETIES AND SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS (Nesta Webster) £7.25. A standard authority on the most important secret societies undermining civilisation and Christianity in the 200 years up to the early 1920s. Reprint of 1924 edition, 419pp.

SABOTAGE AND TORTURE (Barbara Cole) £12.00. The story of the framing and maltreatment of white airmen in Robert Mugabe's 'Zimbabwe'. 1988, 209pp.

SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED, THE (W. Grimstad) £2.50. Examines not only the 'holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish Question, including the exploitation of the 'anti-semitic' smear. 1977, 170pp.

SPECTRE OF POWER (Malcolm Ross) £6.00. The campaigning Canadian schoolteacher describes the vendetta against him by a powerful minority. 1987, 165pp.

STATE SECRETS (Count. Leon de Poncins) £3.50. A study of some little known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

THIS AGE OF CONFLICT (Ivor Benson) £2.50. An exposure of the illegitimate power-structures that exist in today's world. 1987, 61pp.

THOUGHT CRIMES: THE KEEGSTRA CASE (Doug Christie) £2.40. The text of Doug Christie's courtroom defence of the persecuted Canadian schoolteacher Jim Keegstra. 1986, 34pp.

TORPEDO RUNNING £5.00. An illustrated magazine-sized survey of the writing career of historian David Irving. XII, 14pp.

TRADITIONALISTS' ANTHOLOGY (Compiled by Elizabeth Lady Freeman) £9.00. A fascinating collection of quotations from a wide variety of writers, many of which are of direct relevance to the nationalist cause. 1986, 185pp.

TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled: *Infiltration of the Government by members of subversive or criminal organisations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organisations.* 1979, 24pp.

UNCONDITIONAL HATRED (Capt. Russell Grenfell) £8.00. An exposure of the hate campaign against Germany before and during World War II conducted by British politicians, together with its disastrous consequences. 1953, 273pp.

UNHOLY ALLIANCE, THE (Patrick Walsh) £2.25. A former Canadian undercover police officer exposes the dirty tricks employed by communists and Zionists to misdirect and destroy patriotic groups and to suppress free enquiry. 1986, 34pp.

USES OF RELIGION, THE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John

Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. A book that has aroused considerable controversy among nationalists by its suggestion that Hitler had big financial backing from Wall Street. The author is an expert on the links between finance and politics. Read what he says and decide for yourself. 1976, 220pp.

WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (Curtis B. Dall) £2.60. In an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, Roosevelt's son-in-law exposes FDR's responsibility for Pearl Harbour. n.d., 45pp.

WHAT 1992 REALLY MEANS (Dr. Brian Burkitt & Mark Baimbridge) £1.50. Two academic economists show the dangers to Britain from involvement in the Single European Market. A booklet packed with facts and figures. 1989, 44pp.

ZIONIST CONNECTION, THE (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

ZIONIST FACTOR, THE (Ivor Benson) £9.75. A study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history. 1986, 216pp.

ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK, THE £2.00. A 12 page report on the murderous activities in the United States of the Jewish Defence League, compiled by the staff of the Institute for Historical Review.

ZUNDEL TRIAL AND FREE SPEECH, THE (Doug Christie) £2.25. The defence counsel's address to the jury in the infamous trial in Canada of Ernst Zundel for daring to question the holocaust myth. A ringing defence of free enquiry and free speech. 1985, 32pp.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Except where otherwise stated, the items listed below should be ordered from PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

A New Way Forward

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 78p post-free.

Fight Back!

British National Party manifesto for the recent 1992 election. Policies are exactly as outlined in *A New Way Forward* (above) but with different title, cover design and introduction. 78p post-free.

Where We Stand

A new, abridged and bang up-to-date statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 28p post-free.

BNP Election Manifesto 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 48p post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.25 post-free.

BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sowing onto anoraks, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Leaflets

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation.

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of riot photos.

Gulf War: Moslem threat. This leaflet points out how the war in the Middle East has exposed big internal divisions in Britain, with many Moslems on one side and most of the indigeneous population on the other —

another indicator of the harmful consequences of the multi-racial and multi-faith society.

If we were black... Leaflet drawing attention to special favours and privileges granted to ethnic minority groups by national and local government, and calling on Whites — particularly the young — to fight for their rights.

Hong Kong Chinese: no room here! Leaflet opposing Government plan to admit a quarter of a million or more Hong Kong Chinese into Britain.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

Hang child murderers! Very powerful leaflet calling for the death penalty for the killers of little children.

Have you been thrown on the scrapheap by foreign imports? This leaflet deals with unemployment and explains how vast numbers of British jobs are being destroyed by the international free-trade policies of successive governments. A brief and concise argument for economic nationalism.

Stand by Ulster! Leaflet supporting Loyalists in Northern Ireland and listing BNP policies for the province.

Election warm-up leaflet. This leaflet has been prepared specially for areas where the BNP plans to put up candidates for elections, whether parliamentary or local government. It precedes the final leaflet bearing the candidate's name, and is designed for 'warm-up' purposes. Based on the 'Rights for Whites' theme, it is especially valuable for areas where immigration and race are a big issue.

Wake up Scotland! Leaflet specially designed to bring the BNP message to Scotland.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £4.10 for 1,000 and £4.65 for 2,000.

BNP Posters (large)

Tomorrow belongs to us! Picture of young couple with Union flags and mountain scene in background. Poster is in three colours and measures 17.7in x 24.85in. *Price: 1-9 copies 30p each; 10-19 copies 26p each; 20-49 copies 20p each; 50 copies or over 15p each. Postage cost should be estimated on basis of one poster weighing app. 12g.*

BNP Posters (medium)

THREE-COLOUR POSTER

Hong Kong Chinese: no room here! Poster version of leaflet on same theme (advertised in leaflet section). Contains photo of crowd of Chinese. 1-9 copies 15p each; 10-19 copies 13p each; 20-49 copies 10p each; 50 copies or over 7½p each.

TWO-COLOUR POSTERS

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Poster version of leaflet on same theme (advertised in leaflet section). Collage of riot photos.

Oppose the disarmers! Build up our forces! Make Britain strong! Photo of Royal Marine in action with machine gun.

She freezes in winter while Third World gets 1,000 million a year. Put British people before aliens! Photo of old lady by unlit fire.

Support Ulster: smash terrorism. Hang IRA murderers! Drawing of man holding hangman's rope with wife and youngster and flag in background.

Protect British jobs: ban imports! Special unemployment poster with photo of Japanese cars coming off boat.

Protect our women and old folk: stamp out muggers! Drawing of mugging gang.

What's happened to free speech? Drawing of white man with gag. Caption draws attention to state oppression and imprisonment of those who protest against immigrant invasion.

Support White South Africa! This slogan in large white letters on blue background.

Prices of two-colour medium-sized posters: 1-9 copies 12p each; 10-19 copies 10p each; 20-49 copies 8p each; 50 copies or over 6p each.

Medium-sized posters measure 12.6in x 17.7in. Postage costs should be estimated on basis of one poster weighing app. 6g.

BNP Stickers (two-colour)

Fight subversion: smash communism!

Put British people before aliens! (same as poster)

Start repatriation!

Make Britain strong! (same as poster)

Ban imports! (same as poster)

Contd. overleaf

BRITISH NATIONALIST

British Nationalist is a tabloid published in support of the British National Party, normally on a monthly basis. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 48p (covering p&p). Subscription for 12 issues is £6.00 (British Isles) or £8.25 (overseas surface mail). Bulk rates are as follows:-

10 copies	£2.80 + 93p post
25 copies	£6.60 + £3.15 post
50 copies	£12.00 + £4.10 post
100 copies	£21.00 + £4.65 post
150 copies	£30.00 + £5.35 post
200 copies	£36.00 + £6.25 post
300 copies	£50.40 + £7.80 post
400 copies	£66.00 + £7.80 post
500 copies	£78.00 by Roadline

Cheques/postal orders to *British Nationalist*, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please keep orders and enquiries concerning *British Nationalist* entirely separate from other correspondence in order to avoid confusion and delay.

Stamp out muggers! (same as poster)
 Hang IRA murderers! (same as poster)
 Protect our young from child murderers: bring back the rope!
 Scrap the Anglo-Irish Agreement: Keep Ulster British!
 Love the White Race: protect its future!
 Abortion is child murder: make it illegal!
 Protect us from AIDS: outlaw homosexuality!
 Hong Kong Chinese: no room here!

WHAT WE THINK

(Contd. from page 3)

Those who know the answers to these two questions will probably know the true meaning and intent of the European Community, just as they will know the true meaning of the history of the 20th century into which the setting up of that community fits as an integral part.

Boiling it all down to a few words which fit the limited space available to us to cover a vast subject that deserves several volumes running into thousands of pages, what is actually happening in the contemporary world is very different from what the mass of people perceive to be happening from the speeches of their politicians and the reports in their press!

The everlasting begging bowl

The environmental 'summit' staged in Brazil last month was a conference which, in saner times, might have served some useful purpose. Most certainly, one cannot argue in principle with the idea that it is a good thing for the world's leaders to get together from time to time to discuss ways and means by which common ecological problems might be tackled by common action.

In times like our own, however, such an event is likely, from the very beginning, to amount to a colossal waste of money. For a start, such conferences ought properly to be restricted to the representatives of those nations which pay their way in the world

stickers measure 3.5in x 2.5in. They are available in gummed-backed or self-adhesive form, each containing BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Gummed-back stickers cost £4 per 1,000 or 40p per 100. Self-adhesive stickers cost £1.50 per 100. Postage costs 34p per 100.

BNP Oblong stickers (two-colour)

Union Jack and BNP logo

Stop immigration!

Rights for Whites!

Third World refugees: NOT WANTED HERE!

Charity begins at home: SCRAP OVERSEAS AID! REPATRIATION SAVES OUR PEOPLE

Stickers are oblong and self-adhesive and bear the BNP name and address. £2 for 100 (18p p&p)

Circular stickers with following:-

Vote BNP

BNP logo

Stickers are self-adhesive, in red, white and blue with full party name and address. £2.00 per 100 plus 18p p&p.

BNP Recordings

Rally '91. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 12th 1991. Hear and see speeches by Steve Tyler, Scott McLean, Ken Henderson, Eddy Butler, Tony Wells, Dr. Donald Clarke, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '90. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 13th 1990. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Steve Cartwright, John Peacock, Karl Philipp, Tony Wells, Steve Smith, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '89. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 14th 1989. Hear and see speeches by Mark Wilson, John Peacock, Gus McLeod, Tony Morgan, David Bruce, Harry Mullin, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '87. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David

Bruce and John Tyndall.

Videos cost £12.00 plus 93p p&p.

Rally '82. Sound recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 16th 1982, the theme of which was 'Unite and fight for Britain's future'. Speeches by Charles Parker and John Tyndall.

Tyndall Speaks I. Two studio talks: (1) 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage'; (2) 'Britain's economic crisis'.

Tyndall Speaks II. Two studio talks: (1) 'The case for nationalism'; (2) 'Tragedy of the 20th century' (about World War II).

Tyndall Speaks III. Two studio talks: (1) 'Why we must repatriate'; (2) 'Foundations of the national community'.

Tyndall Speaks IV. Two studio talks: (1) 'The way to full employment'; (2) 'The racial time-bomb'.

Recordings are on audio-cassette and cost £3.50 plus 34p p&p.

Allied publications

We recommend the following three publications which, although not connected with the *British National Party*, reflect a broadly similar viewpoint on national and international issues:-

CANDOUR

British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. Subscription (UK) £8.00 per year. Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

BEHIND THE NEWS

Highly informative newsletter edited by Ivor Benson. Enquiries from UK, Europe or Australasia to: PO Box 29, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6EF. From North America to: PO Box 130, Flesherston, Ontario N0C 1F0, Canada. From South Africa to: PO Box 1564, Krugersdorp 1740. *Behind the News* is a 'must' for your reading table.

THE TRUTH AT LAST

Hard-hitting paper for American and other white race patriots. Send a £5 note for a six-month trial subscription to: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.

and possess the practical economic and technological muscle to be able to contribute something effective towards the solutions sought after. These nations should work out an agenda for action between them and then present that agenda to the remaining states as one with which they would be required to co-operate if they were to receive any kind of economic aid. If such co-operation were not forthcoming in those circumstances, the advanced nations should then be prepared to consider alternative forms of persuasion to force through their policy.

Instead of this rational procedure for getting things done, we witnessed the Rio de Janeiro conference being turned into little more than a platform for the use of the world's bankrupt nations to blackmail, threaten and chastise their betters. In the end, the get-together just became one gigantic exercise in the passing round of the begging bowl by the so-called 'Third World' — with the difference that this particular begging bowl was never once placed in front of us with the humility that might reasonably be expected from those who want favours from others. Oh no! We were lectured, harangued and browbeaten from start to finish with the message that it was the developed nations' solemn moral obligation to go on giving money to the underdeveloped ones. 'If you want us to co-operate in dealing with environmental problems,' they said to us in so many words, 'you must pay us to do so.' The world's have-nots were laying down the law

to the world's haves, instead of vice-versa, as should have been the case.

Needless to say, never once in the reports of the conference was there the slightest indication that any of the beggars was prepared to acknowledge that their poverty and economic backwardness was due to their own incompetence; in all cases the accusation was that such problems were the fault of the developed nations, and that therefore it was our responsibility to pay for the mess that was, supposedly, of our own creation.

John Major's main contribution to the conference seems to have been to tell the underdeveloped nations that they must do more to restrict their birthrates — a complete waste of breath; as long as developed nations like Britain go on meeting the demands of their debtors for more and more aid, those debtors will continue to believe that their people can go on breeding profusely in the safe knowledge that that breeding will be subsidised by us.

It is a painful but nevertheless inescapable reality that the only practical method for imposing population control on the backward nations is to distance ourselves from them and let the laws of nature assert themselves. Those populations will then be controlled by their simple inability to survive beyond the numbers that they can feed and support from their own resources.

In the meantime, we would suggest that 'summits' like the Rio one serve no useful purpose whatsoever, and that our leaders have better things to do than attend them.

Good 'Day of Action' in Walsall

WALSALL, in the West Midlands, has recently become the focal point of considerable racial strife following the vicious stabbing to death of a young white man by Asians in the town. As a result, many local white people have begun to take great interest in the British National Party, whose programme calls for an end to immigration and for repatriation of ethnic minorities.



TAKING THE MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE
BNP leafletting team seen here in Walsall housing estate

Answering a call from local party supporters, BNP National Activities Organiser Richard Edmonds led a 'Day of Action' in the town last month. With teams of activists from London and the East Midlands supporting West Midlands members, a turn-out of over 50 was achieved. Part of the BNP contingent sold papers in the town centre while another part concentrated on leafletting

nearby housing areas. The day ended with a brief indoor meeting addressed by Richard Edmonds and John Peacock along with local speakers.

The targeting of Walsall is part of a drive to increase BNP support in the West Midlands, which up to now has not been one of the party's strongest areas. If the response to the Day of Action in Walsall is anything to go by, this is about to change.

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN NORTH EAST

In recent months the British National Party has greatly stepped up its activities in the North East of England, with campaigns in Tyne-side, Darlington, Durham City and Sunderland (see paper sale in city on right)



Post-Election Fund: £148.50 raised

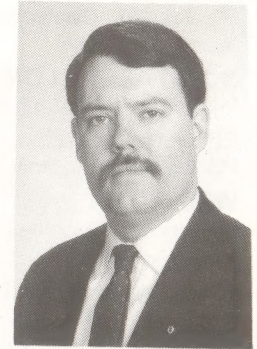
The British National Party's Post-Election Fund, the launching of which was announced last month, has got off to a modest start, with £148.50 raised at the time we go to press with this issue. This, however, is probably rather better than it looks. Allowing for the time *Spearhead* takes to get to its readers, for those readers to become aware of fund appeals and finally for their donations to reach the BNP office, a good deal less than a month has passed from the latter moment to the writing of this fund report — to be exact, ten days. By the time we write the fund report for next month we will have a better picture of readers' response.

The Post-Election Fund has been necessitated by the large pile-up in general election printing bills, and the need to conserve general BNP funds to finance new campaigns for party expansion following the election. The fund's target figure is £3,000, thus leaving £2,851.50 still to be raised.

We appeal to all readers to dig deep into their pockets this month to enable the fund to meet its target quickly. Please mark all donations 'Post-Election Fund' and send them to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Those requiring receipts for donations of less than £10 please send SAE.

US leaders visit Britain

DURING late June and early July the British National Party will be helping to host a visit by four important leaders of the patriotic movement in the United States. The four, Kirk Lyons, David Holloway, Sam G. Dickson and Martin O'Toole, are all lawyers and will be visiting Britain as part of a European tour aimed at promoting CAUSE, an organisation which has been formed to give legal assistance, wherever required, to nationalists in the United States and elsewhere.



Kirk Lyons

Mr. Lyons, and possibly some of his associates, will be speaking at two meetings organised by the BNP, in Glasgow on June 27th and in West Yorkshire on June 28th. Then on the following Saturday, July 4th, Mr. Lyons and Mr. Dickson will be addressing a meeting in London organised by an *ad-hoc* committee of British historical revisionists, which the BNP will be supporting.

These three meetings will not be open to the general public.

Following our own Editor's American tour last year, during which he received tremendous hospitality, *Spearhead* takes this opportunity to wish our guests a pleasant and fruitful visit to this country.

Have you joined the Welling Club?

THE WELLING CLUB is a special group that has been formed for the purpose of raising money for the British National Party. Membership is open to all persons, whether BNP members or not, willing to contribute £20 each month to the party's funds.

Welling Club members will be sent periodic bulletins informing them of progress in achieving various BNP projects for which their donations are required. They will also be entitled to attend, free of charge, an annual club dinner addressed by the BNP Chairman.

So far, 36 members have enrolled in the Welling Club, bringing club contributions to the BNP to £720 a month. This shows how valuable the club has become to the party.

Those wishing to join the Welling Club should apply, sending their initial £20 contribution, to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

ISLINGTON & CAMDEN

BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX

EAST LONDONPO Box 300, Emma Street,
Hackney, London E2 7BZ**HILLINGDON**PO Box 275, Uxbridge,
Middlesex UB10 8XU**CROYDON & MERTON**PO Box 301, Carshalton,
Surrey SM5 4QW**SOUTH EAST LONDON**

PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

EPPING FOREST

PO Box 12, Loughton, Essex IG10 2DN

WEST KENT

PO Box 48, Tonbridge TN11 9JF

EAST KENT

113 Beaver Lane, Ashford TN23 2NX

SUFFOLK

2 Albert Road, Framlingham IP13 9EQ

MILTON KEYNESPO Box 811, Bradwell Common,
Milton Keynes, Bucks. MK13 8YZ**ISLE OF WIGHT**

PO Box 7, Ventnor, I.O.W. PO38 1RA

DEVON

PO Box 1, Torrington EX38 8HQ

SOUTH WALES

PO Box 214, Cardiff CF3 9YB

BIRMINGHAMPO Box 771, Great Barr,
Birmingham B44 9LZ**STOKE-ON-TRENT**

PO Box 312, Hanley, Staffs. ST1 0SG

LEICESTER

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the main units:-

PETERBOROUGHPO Box 211, Peterborough,
Cambs. PE3 8JE**NORTHANTS.**PO Box 72, Irthlingborough,
Wellingborough NN9 5XN**NOTTINGHAM**

PO Box 2, Carlton, Nottingham NG4 3EQ

WEST NOTTS.

PO Box 5, Eastwood, Notts. NG16 3RN

NEWARK

PO Box 5, Newark, Notts. NG24 3LD

CHESTERFIELDPO Box 174, Chesterfield,
Derbyshire S40 1FP

The BNP also has units in Richmond-on-Thames, Redbridge, Barking & Dagenham, Isle of Sheppey, Watford, Reading, Gloucestershire, Bristol & Bath, Stevenage, Bedford, Stourbridge, Walsall, Derby, Grantham, Bolton & Bury, Warrington, Blackpool, Batley, Hull, York, Tees-side, Sunderland, Stirling & Alloa, Fife, Cumbernauld, Greenock, Lanarkshire, Ayr, Cumnock (Ayrshire), Aberdeen, Inverness and Portadown (N. Ireland). If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office at PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

LIVERPOOL

PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH

MERSEYSIDE

PO Box 241, Liverpool L69 7JS

MANCHESTER & SALFORD

PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

ROCHDALE16 Count Street, Rochdale,
Lancs. OL16 5LP**OLDHAM**

PO Box 10, Oldham, Lancs. OL8 2WW

LEEDS

PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13

BRADFORD

PO Box 6, Thornton, Bradford BD13 3QF

HUDDERSFIELD

PO Box A43, Huddersfield HD1 4NN

DEWSBURY

PO Box 32, Dewsbury WF12 0YU

HALIFAX

PO Box 133, Halifax HX3 6HB

DARLINGTONPO Box 61, Darlington,
Co. Durham DL3 9RD**TYNE & WEAR**

PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP

CUMBRIA

PO Box 7, Ulverston, Cumbria LA12 8LX

EDINBURGH

PO Box 719, Edinburgh EH4 2SR

GLASGOW

PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL

PAISLEY

PO Box 72, Paisley PA2 0BH

TAYSIDE

PO Box 210, Dundee

Cuttings: two requests

The Editor is grateful to receive newspaper cuttings from readers containing information on topical issues. However, there are two requests to the senders: first, please make a mark beside the items believed to be of interest — reading the whole page can take time; second, please do not mark photos — we may want to reproduce them!

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SUPPORT FUND

Income from the sales of our magazine is not enough to cover production and administrative costs. We therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters so that we may remain solvent.

Because of the controversial nature of the opinions expressed in these columns, we have found it impossible to induce wholesale magazine distributors to handle our magazine. It is therefore not to be found on sale in high street newsagents or bookshops. Hence our need for additional financial support.

Please send all contributions to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are not normally sent for donations of less than £10 unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be appreciated.

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